INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

VOL XXI NO 182 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

NINE MEERUT ACCUSED ACQUITTED

Out Of The Gloaming.

Sir Samuel Hoare stated before the Select Committee that there was no dispute about the ultimate goal of India being Dominion Status. The only dispute is—when it is to come, whether after one or two millenniums!

* * * *

As Sir Samuel is very progressive he might even promise it within the next 999 years, as by that time the Indianisation of the Services, as well as the Army, might go forward according to plan under Sir Philip Chetwode's personal supervision.

* * * *

"How does the Government look upon this new step on the part of the Mahatma—a second Dandi march?" asks "Sind Gazette." The answer is as printed, as the Ministers would say in the Council.

* * * *

The duty of mobilising public opinion lies essentially on the shoulders of non-officials, advises Bori Bunder with remarkable insight But if they did their duty the Police Commissioner would show them the way to Visapur or Nasik for a change.

* * * *

The "F. P. J." is now under a self-denying ordinance, and will forego the pleasure of jazzing through five or six columns of Editorials. In these days we have to be thankful even for small mercies.

* * * *

The reason for this is simple. Here it is: "By its constitution, the F. P. as an institution, is precluded from participation in activity of the character which active sympathy for and support to Gandhiji and the Congress in the present situation, involve."

* * * *

C. R. explaining away the Congress President's lengthy explanation says the dissolution of the Congress organisations would facilitate the constructive programme in the name of the Congress! As a sort of postumous memorial, we suppose.

* * * *

But it now seems that Mr. Aney is nobody and his dissolution of the Congress was a huge joke perpetrated on the gullible public.

* * * *

In answer to a question as to who is the head of the Congress C. R. said: "The real and nominal—both are vested in Gandhiji, or if that is not satisfactory it is vested in Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel, who is the last constitutionally elected President of the Congress. Those who come after him have come in by emergency regulation."

* * * *

Very illuminating, but it is wonderful how even Congressmen have become emergency regulation-minded, like the Viceroy and his conscience-keeper Haig. Speaks volumes for the beneficent and kindly effects of the Emergency Ordinances!

* * * *

Poor Mr. Aney, who is issuing flats, instructions and ukases to Congressmen without a Congress! He is to be merely the rubber stamp of the dictators. With sch dictatorship who can accuse India of being behind the times?

* * * *

The best commentators of Vedas and Hindu philosophy came from the South, and history is repeating itself. The best interpretation of the secret workings of Congress organisation is C. R. Mr. M. S. Aney is only the rubber stamp legalising the illegal.

* * * *

"When you are at the edge of the precipice, plunge. Does not the bird fleet in the air, and shall He whom you seek permit you to be dashed on the rocks below?"—C. Jinarajadasa, in "Theosophy and Modern Thought."

We are not sure whether to call this theosophy or philosophy, and such thoughts modern, ancient or mediaeval. But one thing is certain; we ordinary human beings don't want to experiment on these "higher" things. Let him lead the way, and we shall consider it later.

* * * *

A meeting of protest was being held outside the Aberdeen Town Hall. The object of the meeting was to protest against the reduction of tram fares from 2d. to 1½d.

One of the principal citizens addressed the meeting and said he couldn't understand why, especially in Aberdeen, they should be against reducing the tram fares, and asked if someone would give his views about it.

The chief organizer said that the reason they objected to this reduction was that whereas they saved 2d. by walking now, they would save only 1½d. in future.

HUTCHINSON, JHABWALLA AND DESAI AMONG FREE

Spratt's Sentence Reduced To Two Years

Four Years In Jail, Good Ground For Reducing Sentences, Says Court

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 3.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Young delivered judgment to-day in the Meerut Conspiracy Appeals and acquitted Hutchinson, and R. R. Mittra, communists belonging to no party and also non-communists namely, Gaurishankar, Kadam, Desai, Jhabwalla, Seigal, Alwe and Kasle.

To Be Released

On the following, the detention already undergone during the trial was considered sufficient and they will be released, namely, Prasad, Shamsal Huda, Adikari, P. C. Joshi and Basak.

Reduced To One Year

On the following the sentences have been reduced to one year only: Bradley, Ghate, Joglekar, Nimbkar, Mirajkar, Sohansingh, Joshi, Majid and Goswami.

Two Years For Spratt

Spratt's sentence of twelve years has been reduced to two years and Muzaffar Ahmad's transportation for life been reduced to three years. Dange and Usmani also get three years, and Chakravarti seven months.

TEXT TO BE REVISED.

The judgment consists of 179 typewritten pages which were not read out. The press was (?not) allowed to use the text till revised. The Chief Justice, however, indicated how the court dealt with the case. Their Lordships first went into the facts in the complaint and the duration of the trial and procedure, next they discussed the time spent in statements of the accused. Their Lordships acknowledged the assistance received from counsel on both sides, specially Mr. Kemp.

They next dealt with the arguments of Dr. Katju and considered the admissibility of documentary evidence. They dealt at some length with constitution, aims and objects of various organisations referred to the court.

GROUND FOR REDUCING SENTENCES.

Their Lordships were of the opinion that the offence was a serious one and ordinarily severe sentences were called for. Most of the accused, said, the court, had been four years in jail which was good ground for reducing the sentences with the result that the maximum sentences awarded were only three years in the case of three principal accused, nine were acquitted, five released, their detention already being considered sufficient.

Spratt gets two years, eight others get one year and one seven months.—A.P.

POLICE STAND TEST WELL

Madras Governor Pays His Quota Of Praise

MADRAS, Aug. 3.

A large gathering of officials and non-officials witnessed the police parade in the morning at Government House grounds, when the Governor presented King's Police Medals and Indian Police Medals to the recipients.

In doing so His Excellency said, "Looking back now on the last few years, one realises more perhaps than at that time how highly the police have been tested and how well they have emerged from that trial. Those who for their own purposes seek to discredit the force are eager to fasten on any case which they consider can be used for their purpose, but I am glad to say that such cases have been very rare and invariably have been errors of judgment and not of deliberate malice.—A. P.

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATION

Afghanistan Claims Arrest Of Refugees By British Government

The Afghan Consulate, Bombay, has issued the following statement:—

Certain unauthorised and misleading reports about the unrest in Afghanistan have appeared in the press. It seems, therefore, necessary to state that there is no unrest or tribal war within the territory of Afghanistan. Peace and tranquillity prevail all over the country.

The Afghan Government, as an independent neighbouring Government, can demand, on the basis of international obligations and reciprocity, from its neighbouring Governments, the arrest of such culprits as Liwanai Faqir who may have taken refuge in their territory.

LOW CLOUDS STOP BOMBING

Afghan Peace Emissaries Busy With Mohmands

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

There was no air action yesterday over Kotkai or in the neighbourhood owing to low clouds.

This morning's report from the Frontier is to the effect that the weather is still cloudy, and probably no bombing operations may take place. No information is available regarding the three wanted offenders, but the presumption is that they left Kotkai long ago.

As far as it can be made out from the reports reaching through Peshawar, the Upper Mohmand Lashkars seem to have been dissolved altogether as no trace of them could be found.

As for the Peshawar Brigade, it is camped in the valley of Peshawar, which is ten degrees cooler than Peshawar. The road which is being constructed there has now reached Dand about eight miles up Pirkala.

Between Dand and Ghalanai, there has been found a bad rocky stretch over the Karappa pass requiring a good deal of blasting which Sappers would carry out. No shot has been fired at the troops. The troops will remain there until the road is complete, even though the Lashkars might have dispersed.

PEACE EMISSARIES.

A report has been received from Kabul that three Afghan officers arrived among the Upper Mohmands with the object of persuading them to disperse to their homes. The report adds that their efforts promise success. Meanwhile, the troops in the camp at Ghalanai are preparing defence works against any possible surprise attacks.—A. P.

ANDREWS FOR INDIA

LONDON, August 3.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has left for India.

He declined to make statement on the object of his visit.—Reuter.

COLLEGE GIRL ARRESTED

Sequel To Revolver Find In Calcutta

PETITION FOR BAIL REJECTED

Several Houses Searched In City: Hearing On Aug. 10

CALCUTTA, August 3.

In connection with yesterday's revolver find, Jyotikana Dutta, a girl student of fourth year of the Diocesan College who was arrested to-day was placed before Mr. T. C. Roy, Additional District Magistrate Alipore, on a charge of possessing two loaded revolvers, two pistols and several cartridges without license.

The petition for bal was rejected by the Magistrate and the hearing has been fixed for August 10.

Several houses in South Calcutta were searched to-day.—A.P.

TWO EX-POLICE OFFICERS JAILED

Sequel To Illegal Arrest & Confinement Of Zemindar

CHITTAGONG, August 3.

After a trial lasting for about three years, Fazar Ranaman and Abdul Aziz, formerly sub-Inspector and Assistant Sub-Inspector of police, Sathania Thana were convicted to-day along with another, by Mr. B. K. Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate on a charge of abuse of their powers.

The allegation against the accused was that they made illegal arrest and confinement of the complainant Maulvi Abdul Hamid, a local zamindar and extorted money in order to release him. It was stated that two officers went to the house of the complainant along with the third accused on the plea of executing a warrant of arrest and fabricated the first information report.

The Sub-Inspector who in the meantime was dismissed from service, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment in view of his departmental punishment, while the Assistant Sub-Inspector and the other accused were sentenced to a year and six months' rigorous imprisonment respectively.—A.P.

FUTURE OF SIND

Muslim Delegate To J. P. C. Sure Of Separation

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 31.

The Sind Muslims' representative Khan Bahadur Mohamed Ayub Khuhro, M.L.C. who left Karachi for England on 5th July last by the French Airmail wrote by the latest airmail that he was examined by the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Sind Separation question on the 19th instant two days after the examinations of Prof. Hashmatrai L. Chablani Sind Hindus' delegate.

He was called upon to reply to most of the points made out by the Hindu delegate with a view to establishing a strong case against separation.

He was able to satisfactorily answer all those points, with facts and figures and he is confident that there is no further room left for doubt as to the soundness of the proposal to constitute Sind as a separate autonomous province, simultaneously with the new reforms.

MYSTERIOUS PARIS HOTEL OUTRAGE

Miss Dorothy Wright Found Shot Dead

PARIS, August 3.

Mysterious circumstances surrounded the death of Miss Dorothy Wright, aged 24, who was born in Ceylon and lived in India. She was found shot in a fashionable hotel in Champs Elysees early yesterday and she later died in an American hospital.

It appears that Miss Dorothy arrived at the hotel at 4-30 a.m. accompanied by a prominent Frenchman whose name is withheld and who is a married man with three children.

Afterwards, the porter heard a shot and found the girl wounded in the temple.

Police have decided that it is a case of suicide.

There will be no further inquiry.—Reuter's Special.

Progressive Karachi City Fathers

Unanimously Re-Elect Mr. Jamshed Mehta And Reiterate Their Faith In Joint Electorate

KARACHI, Aug. 3.

The Karachi Corporation unanimously re-elected Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta as President.

After a heated debate the Corporation passed a resolution by 21 votes to 12 reiterating its faith in the principle of Joint electorates, deploring the attitude of the Bombay Council's Select Committee on the new Municipal Bill "in flouting the Corporation's expressed opinion in favour of the Joint Electorate" and requesting the Bombay Council to respect the Corporation's wishes and to introduce the principle of Joint electorate in the new Act.

The Corporation also passed a resolution by an overwhelming majority deeply regretting the recommendation of the Select Committee granting separate representation to Harijans and Pathas, and requesting the Bombay Council to turn down the Committee's recommendation as it would lead to the dismemberment and disintegration of the Hindu community.—A. P.

HOUSING OF ASHRAM LIBRARY

Ahmedabad Municipal Resolution On Bombay Jeweller's Offer

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 3.

The offer of Mr. Rasiklal Maneklal, Jeweller Bombay who addressing a letter to the Municipal President a few days before stated his intention to offer Rs. 50.000 for a building to house Mahatmaji's Ashram library, was discussed to-day at the Municipal meeting. Several amendments were moved to the effect that Mr. Rasiklal be requested to offer the amount unconditionally, but after an hour's discussion it was resolved to the effect that the offer be accepted as suggested by Mr. Rasiklal to give the library in his father's name provided he agrees that, for the management, a committee of the Municipal President, Chairman of the School Board, and the Standing Committee and one member of the donor's family be appointed instead of the trust suggested. If he does not agree about Rs. 60.000 be sanctioned from the general fund for the Municipality for the building.

DEVIDAS INTERVIEWS 'BA' IN JAIL

AHMEDABAD, August 3.

Mr. Devdas Gandhi interviewed Mrs. Gandhi to-day in the Sabarmati Jail.

He will leave for Delhi to-morrow night.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

POLA NEGRI'S ENGAGEMENT.
(Special Cable).

NICE, August 3.

The Engagement is announced between Pola Negri the film heroine and Harold MacCormik an American millionaire, former husband of Gemma Walska the famous Polish opera star.

DRUG SMUGGLERS BAGGED
(Special Cable).

SOFIA, August 3.

Thirty-five kilograms of hashish in preparation and distribution were seized by Varna Police in a raid on the headquarters of drug-smuggling gang when numerous arrests were made.

The police discovered smugglers conveying the drug in soles of foot-wear.

NAZI PROPAGANDA IN AUSTRIA.
(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The question of Nazi propaganda in Austria and dropping leaflets from aeroplanes elicited joint attention of the British, French and Italian governments.

Their respective ministers in Vienna have asked the Austrian Government for information on the subject.

Tripartite discussions will be resumed and should the three governments consider representations to Germany justified, they could be made under the provisions of Veranies Treaty or the Four Power Pact.

HARMSWORTH TROPHY
(Special Cable)

LONDON, Aug.

Everything is ready for the glo-American duel for Harm trophy which will take the Detriot river on S 4 and 5.

The well-known owner, Hubert S sued a challe Garwood fo tion of t in utm boat ble

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted thoroughly competent Dyeing & Bleaching Master, knowing all kinds of Fast to Bleaching and Napthol Colours. Apply Box No. 1034, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—An Assistant Secretary. Pay Rs. 450-25-600. Applications should be sent strictly in accordance with detailed advertisement, published in the "Hindu" of 22nd July, 1933. (A copy of the advertisement can be obtained only on sending a stamped and addressed envelope to the Bank of Hindustan, Ltd., Madras. (1028).

20. OFFICES TO LET.

For Solicitors—Well-lighted and airy Office premises in Meadows Street. Reasonable Rent. Apply Box No. 123, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted candidates to learn Shorthand by post in 6 weeks. Practical training. Low cost. Easy terms. Booklet free. International Correspondence College, Post Box 412, Calcutta. (1003).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Get Absolutely Free "Guide To Health and Pleasures" a most instructive and useful booklet. PARIS IMPORT COMPANY, Ferozepore (Punjab) (1004).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted town and district agents in unrepresented areas to sell our best high grown Darjeeling tea On liberal commission. For agency terms apply to the Manager, Ghyabari Tea Estate, P.O. Ghyabari (Darjeeling). (975).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow and Amraoti. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322.

LANEOUS FOR SALE

...ular Glazed ... x 40"—50lbs. ...or Sale at ... pound. ... Co.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column inch Per Insertion
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

NOTICE

No. 77 of 1933.

Chief Customs Office,
Jamnagar, 28th July, 1933.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for general information that Nawanagar State is going to farm out by Public Auction the contract of selling country liquors of local preparation and imported English liquors for one year or a suitable period from 1st September, 1933.

Persons desirous of submitting offers to keep the Ijara are requested to be present at our Office on 21-8-1933 morning.

Conditions of the contract will be explained at the time of the auction.

DWARKADAS L. SARAYA,
Chief Customs Officer,
Nawanagar State
7062

NOTICE

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Bombay, the 10th July, 1933.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, No. 3 Strand Road, Calcutta, on MONDAY, the 14th August, 1933, at 4 p.m. (Calcutta Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Central Board's report, the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank made up to the 30th June, 1933, and the report of the Auditors.
2. To elect three auditors and to fix their remuneration.

K. M. MACDONALD.
Managing Governor.
7005

The C. K. P. Co-operative Credit Bank, Ltd.

The ADJOURNED 18TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Bank will be held on SUNDAY, the 13th August, 1933, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in "Dhuru Hall" near Tilak Bridge, Dadar, to consider the remaining items on the Agenda.

All members are requested to be present.

D. B. CHITRE,
Hon. Secretary.
Dadar, 2nd August, 1933.
1035

Public Notices

G.I.P. RAILWAY.

POONA TRAIN SERVICES.

The Administration is glad to announce that on and from FRIDAY, 4th August, the FULL TRAIN SERVICES as shown in the Official Time Tables will be RESUMED, with the exception of the UP "DECCAN QUEEN" from Poona to Bombay. This train will resume running in the UP direction as from Saturday, 5th August.

The Tata Iron And Steel Company, Limited

NOTICE

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 21st August, to MONDAY, the 11th September, 1933, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, AGENTS.
JEHANGIR R. D. TATA.
Director.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1933.
7070

Imperial Bank of India

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH LOCAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India on the Branch Register of Shareholders kept at the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank will be held at the Bombay Local Head Office, Apollo Street, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1933, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of electing two persons to be members of the Local Board to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt., and Sir Nowroji Bapuji Saklatvala, Kt., C.I.E., who go out of office at such Meeting but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

By Order,
J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay.
Bombay, 13th July, 1933.
7058

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1913, (VII OF 1913)
AND IN THE MATTER OF TUNKS BARKER & COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company, duly convened, held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nanjee Building, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on the 29th June, 1933, the following Resolution was duly passed, and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the said Company, also duly conveyed, and held at the same place on 17th day of July, 1933. Such Resolutions was duly confirmed as a Special Resolution. Viz. Position of the Company was discussed and it was thought better to wind up the whole concern as the Company has no funds to carry on the Business. Resolved that the Company be voluntarily wound up.

S. SEYMOUR TUNKS.
Chairman.
1033

HYDROCELE Provaka Oil Rs. 2. The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis Hernia, etc. Application removes pain at once and removes size and weight soon. A single trial will convince. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara (Bengal).

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ARTHUR ROAD, TARDEO AND OPPOSITE TURF SODA FACTORY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shroff & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Bai Khatizabai, widow of Suleman, Moti and others in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 10th May, 1928, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (to-day) FRIDAY, the 4th Aug 1933 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:

All that piece of leasehold land with dwelling house at Arthur Road, admeasuring about 1,592 square yards. Municipal Street, Nos. 12, 14, 16, 16A and 16B and bounded on the East by Arthur Road, on the West and North by the property of Bai Rehemetbai, widow of Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy and on the South by the property of Nensey Khairaz.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Shroff & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office 375 Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 BALES AFRICAN COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on MONDAY, the 7th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at Messrs Narandas Rajaram & Co's Godown No. E 85, Sewree Cotton Depot on account of the concerned:

11 Bales African Cotton A. R. Kampala Quality (Country) damaged.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

123, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND FURNITURE MERCHANTS.

BONAFIDE SALE OF THE FURNITURE AT HOLLAND HOUSE, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 6th day of August, 1933, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), at first floor of the above building, further articles of the surplus furniture of a Bombay Hotel comprising single and double wardrobes, upholstered sofas and easy chairs, wooden and iron beds, cane easy chairs, dressing tables and chests, writing tables, chairs, book-stands, side-boards and similar other articles of various designs.

The above furniture is being sold to replace it with new set of furniture.

It will be on view two days before the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave.
*Tango Maru	6,893	30 July	13 Aug
Tokiwa Maru	6,972	16 Aug	26 Aug
*Giny Maru	9,000	29 Aug	12 Sep
Calcutta Maru	5,339	17 Sep	27 Sep

*Passenger steamer with excelle accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Katori Maru	10,000	8 Aug.
Kashima Maru	10,000	22 Aug.
Yasukuni Maru	12,000	2 Sep.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakozaki Maru	10,500	16 Aug
Terukuni Maru	12,000	26 Aug.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Asama Maru	17,000	6 Sep.
Taiyo Maru	14,500	Ex-Kobe 23 Sep.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11,600	4 Sep.
Hiye Maru	11,600	18 Sep.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279: Telegrams "YUSEN."

Last Day
If you have not seen her, don't miss this last chance
MARY PICKFORD
in her most dramatic picture
SECRETS
A United Artists Production
6-30 and 10 p. m.
WELLINGTON Talkies
Dhobi Talao

TO-MORROW !
Commencing 5th August.
A MIGHTY SPECTACLE
of a Magician whose lust for PASSION invited his terrible and drastic death.
IT IS
ROYAL CINETONE'S PREMIER TALKIE IN URDOO
ARABIAN NIGHT
with
M. ESMAIL
who will thrill you! will hold your breath
and
Master LALLOOBHAI, Gujarati stage-comedian will make you laugh and
ZOHRA
will sing your love songs
TO-MORROW AT
GLOBE TALKIES
Sandhurst Road.

"WAR" Postponed to 19th August—
2 weeks for reconsideration of Terms
CHHATRAPATI CINETONE'S
KURUKSHETRA
to be released at the
MAJESTIC
TALKIES
Girgaum
from 19th August, 1933.
For Booking apply to: Royal Film Co., Dadar, Bombay, 14.

The CARLTON
LAST TWO SHOWS
6-30 & 10 p.m.
JOAN BENNETT
LEW AYRES
IN
"MANY A SLIP"
WITH
SLIM SUMMERVILLE
NEXT SATURDAY
The greatest and the funniest race of all
"THE LOVE RACE"
WITH
STANLEY LUPINO

TO-MORROW
A Gay Comedy sparkling with merriment and laughter
THE BLARNEY STONE
United Artists' release.
Brilliant Cast including
TOM WALLS
Anne Grey
Also a beautiful all-colour Silly Symphony
"BABES IN THE WOOD"
DON'T MISS AT
WELLINGTON
TALKIES, Dhobi Talao.

KOHINOOR
CINEMA
DADAR
From 29th July to 4th August.

Featuring
BELA LUGOSI
Daily 3 shows at:
5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW ON SAT. & SUN. at 2-30 p.m.

REWARD OF RS. 500.
MAHATMA PRADATTA MIRACULOUS HERB.
The mere sight of it cures at once serious scorpion bites and the bites of hornets and bees also. Cures lakhs of sufferers and keeps it for hundreds of years and its efficiency is unaffected. Price Re. 1 per root. Reward of Rs. 500 if proved fallible. B. Brij Nandan Sahai, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Patna High Court, writes:—"It can be used for curing hundreds. It is an innocent herb and deserves public patronage."
VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
No. 22, P.O. Katrisarai (Gaya).

(Continued from column 7.)
that next week an order would be submitted to His Majesty in Council providing that the Michaelmas term should begin on Oct. 2. Thus 33 judges would be working eight extra days, and as the normal number of days that a judge worked in the year was 190, this means more than the services of an extra judge.

"PEARLS" FROM ARTIFICIALLY RAISED MUSSELS

U. S. Scientists Hopeful Of Successful Results From Experiments Now In Progress

Science, not satisfied with its ability to clutter up the 5-and-10 cent stores with 10 cent "pearl" necklace" has thrown out a new challenge to the diver boys of the South Pacific, writes the Washington correspondent of the United Press.

First the real pearl was rivalled by inestimable quantities of "synthetic" pearls, artificially produced, and the livelihood of the pearl divers come to depend largely upon the income derived from the sale of shell.

Now the Bureau of Fisheries experiments with the artificial culture of the mussel, rival of the pearl oyster, and when this fact is generally known it will cause no little concern at the pearl fisheries in The Sulu archipelago Thursday Island, French Oceania, and other faraway sources of mother-of-pearl.

In average years, the American pearl button industry purchases about dol. 5,000,000 worth of shells from fishermen, in about equal quantities of Mississippi mussel, and Pacific mother-of-pearl. These shells are raw materials for buttoons, buckes, and miscellaneous novelties.

Success in the artificial culture of mussels might therefore ultimately be of vast importance to the Pacific pearl fisheries, already severely handicapped by world economic depression.

EXPERIMENTS IN TEXAS.

Dr. M. Ellis, in charge of fishery investigations for the United States Bureau of Fisheries, has been conducting the experiment in mussel farming at Fort Worth, Texas, for the past 14 months. "In an effort to develop a method to supply mussel shells to the pearl button industry and to replace the natural supply which is being destroyed rapidly by erosion—pullution in the rivers.

"The experimental mussel shell farm at Fort Worth is so arranged that the various species of mussels are reared under a wide range of conditions," said the Department of Commerce. "In this way, it is possible to determine the mast desirable type of food, water temperature, mussel bed composition and other factors.

"The mussles are planted in concrete troughs which are divided into sections. In some of these sections, sand is placed in the bottom. Other bottoms are of mud, gravel, rocks, and various mixtures. Certain of the mussels are fed by introducing bran ground cereal, or ground leaves in the water, others are fed on diatoms a one-[illegible] plant organism.

"Although Dr. Ellis stated it was too early to say definitely that mussels may be raised profitably on farms, it has been proved that they thrive under artificially arranged conditions."

BURDENS OF "JUSTICE" TO BE LIGHTENED

Lord Chancellor Explains Objects Of British Government's Bill

The Lord Chancellor moved in mail week the second reading of the Administration of justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill. His Lordship said that the Bill formed part of an attempt to improve the administration of justice in England and Wales. The system we had inherited, splendid and satisfactory as it was in many ways, needed overhauling from time to time and in later years had been subjected to much criticism. The main subjects of complaint were the delay in the trial of Common Law action in the King's Bench in London, the expense of litigation generally to the litigant, and the burden of jury service thrown on members of the public who had no interests in the Courts of Law and were forced to neglect their business to attend them.....

... It would be wrong, particularly in these hard times, to appoint more judges until the organisation had been examined and, if possible, improved and brought uptodate. It was to make such an examination that last December the Business of Courts Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Lord Hanworth, the Master of the Rolls...

INTERIM REPORT.

The Committee had not yet finished its whole task, but it purposely made an interim report which was unanimous and made a number of recommendations capable of bring immediately carried out.....

One of the recommendations was for the shortening of the Long Vacation.... It was hoped

(Continued in Column 6.)

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on 15 December, 2016

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Sravan Shud 14, 1989.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Akhar 10, 1352
Parsi—Aspandad 1, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 16m.
Sunset—7h. 14m.
Hightide—11-10. 22-54.
Lowtide—4-12. 17-19.

PHASES OF THE MOON: Full Moon 6th August 1h. 2m. a.m. Last quarter 13th August, 9h. 19m. a.m.

SATURDAY. August 5.

Cocoanut Day: Public Holiday. Banks closed.

The s.s. "Comorin" with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

MONDAY. August 7.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

Jerbanoo (Bapai) wife of Jehangir Hormusji Ghusta of Menesse and Co. and daughter of late Maneckjee Hormusjee Sajana of (M. H. Sanjana and Co. Ltd.) died yesterday. Funeral at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at Patel Mansion, Gowalia Tank Road.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ: — Yajurveda Upakarmam will be conducted in the Samaj Hall by Brahmasree Mylapore Sastrigal from 6 a.m. on Saturday (5th instant).

MR. SHROFF ON RESERVE BANK:—Mr. A. D. Shroff will speak on "Reserve Bank" to-day (Friday) at 6-15 p.m. at the Association Rooms. Mr. Manu Subedar will preside.

SHRI GOGHARI VISA SHRIMALI JAIN DISPENSARY:—The total number of Jain patients treated during July 1933 at the above dispensary, were 1,500; out of which 534 were males, 356 females; and 61. children.

POSITIVELY
THE LAST DAY
WHY REPENT LATER WHEN YOU STILL HAVE THE CHANCE TO SEE THIS PICTURE WHICH
All Bombay Acclaims
RESERVE YOUR SEATS NOW
At Bombay's Leading Talkie House
THE CAPITOL
3—SHOWS TO-DAY—3
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M
THE WORLD'S GREATEST LOVE STORY
F. MARION CRAWFORD'S
THE WHITE SISTER
With the World's Best Actress
HELEN HAYES
Co-starred with
CLARK GABLE
HERE'S THE TRUTH:—
The Critics could not find enough superlatives to praise it!
ADVANCE RESERVATION IS RECOMMENDED. PLANS OPEN.
—TO-MORROW—
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
BY INSISTENT PUBLIC DEMAND
FOR 4 DAYS ONLY
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's STIRRING STORY OF REGAL SPLENDOUR
RASPUTIN
AND THE
EMPRESS
Starring
JOHN - ETHEL - LIONEL
BARRYMORE

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

CAPITOL: "The White Sister". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "The Kiss Before the Mirror". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "Secret". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END: "Branded Oath". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR: "Draculla". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Dorangi Dunya". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY: "Soldiers of the King". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Fairy of Punjab". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR: "Girl Crazy". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "The Man I Killed". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Miss 1933". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Time Signal.
Commercial Bulletin: Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.
12 noon. Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.
12-30 p.m. Selection of European Gramophone Records.
1 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates.
6 p.m. Time Signal.
European Programme: Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema (by kind permission of the management).
6-30 p.m. News available.
Indian Progamrme: Light Music. Kadim Hussein.
7-30 p.m. Interval.
8 p.m. Time Signal.
Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.
Empire Relay if reception satisfactory.
9 p.m. Indian Programme: Time Signal. News in Hindi. New York opening, Liverpool closing and Bombay Current rates.
9-10 p.m. European Programme: Weather Report and News Bulletin. Film Chat by the Picturegoer. Rossetti and his Taj Mahal Hotel Dance Orchestra. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel (by kind permission of the Directors, Indian Hotels Co., Ltd.)

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m. Omni-directional broadcast.
7 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m. The Week Abroad, a talk by Mr. Vernon Barlett.
7-30 p.m. Scottish Studio Orchestra.
8-45 p.m. Hotel Metropole Orchestra.
9-45 p.m. Variety programme.
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin.

KANNADA DRAMA:—The members of the Karnatak Nutan Sangit Sabha will enact, in Canarese, "Vishama Viwaha" to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the Princess Theatre, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, in aid of the Fort Arya Samaj.

FIRST-AID CLASSES:—Weekly First-Aid classes under the auspices of the Muslim Ambulance Society's Centre will begin from to-day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Bellasis Road. Old Parsi Statue. Dr. F.G. Abbasi will take the classes.

BAND AT POONA EMPRESS GARDENS:—By kind permission of the Officers of the 2nd Bn., 19th Hyderabad Regiment, the Band will play at the Empress Gardens, Poona, on Friday, 4th August 1933, from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting.

REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES OF MOTOR VEHICLES:—Motor owners are reminded that the registration certificates of their motor vehicles expire on the 31st August and that registration discs for the ensuing year are now being issued.

Certificates should be sent to the Superintendent of Police, Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay, together with the requisite fees.

SHRAVANI IN THE ARYA SAMAJ:—Shravani Utsav will be celebrated on Saturday (5th instant) at 7-30 a.m. in the Arya Samaj Mandir, Kakadwadi. Those who want to renew or receive new sacred threads should come to the Samaj Mandir with seats (asans) and proper pots. Swami Omkar Sachindanandji and officiating preacher Pt. Dwijendranathji will explain the rituals.

Mr. S. L. Silam, B.A. LL.B., whose indefatigable labours as Secretary of the Tilak Memorial Committee were chiefly responsible for the successful outcome of the monument in the unveiling of the fine statue on Chowpatty sands on Tuesday. It was Mr. Silam too who took the initiative by writing a letter in August, 1925, to "The Bombay Chronicle" urging the erection of the Memorial.

GANDHI-ARREST SEQUEL IN CORPORATION

Three Adjournment Motions Thrown Out: Several City Fathers Stage Walk-out

Lively scenes marked the proceedings of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday. It was rightly said by some of the old councillors that they did not remember having witnessed such uproarious and boisterous scenes before. Soon after the Mayor signed the minutes of the last meeting Dr. G V Deshmukh set the ball rolling by heckling the Mayor whether the Tea Party he proposed to give to the Viceroy was in his official capacity or private and personal capacity.

The Mayor replied that as no public money was to be spent unless it was voted for, he proposed to invite the Viceroy to a Tea Part in his private and personal capacity and would spend money for the same out of his own pocket.

MAYOR'S "RIGHT" QUESTIONED

Mr. Jamnadas M Mehta then enquired as to what right the Mayor had to requisition the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides of the Municipal Schools on the occasion.

Mayor—In my own personal capacity.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta—On what authority?

Tee Mayor did not reply and Mr D S Babrekar immediately got up before the Mayor proceeded with the business before the house to move adjournment apparently as a protest against the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi.

Dr. G V Deshmukh seconded the proposition.

ADJOURNMENT LOST.

Mr. M A Karanjawalla opposed the motion and was above to give his reasons but he was shouted down with "shame, shame" and "sit down", "sit down" etc. The Mayor put the adjournment motion to vote and declared it carried by 17 votes against 16. A poll was demanded and it resulted in 26 voting for the proposition and 27 against it and it was declared lost.

A number of councillors then withdrew and walked out of the hall for the time being.

After half an hour they returned and another adjournment motion was moved this time by Mr. L R Tairsee, seconded by Mr. Vithaldas D Govindji but it was again declared lost amidst shouts of "shame," "shame" by 29 votes against 34.

At about 4-15 p.m. (B.T.) a third attempt was made to adjourn the house and the Mayor asked the mover Mr. Soonderdas Morarji to wait for fifteen minutes as an urgent matter regarding the water supply in the city was under discussion and he also requested Mr. Soonderdas not to ask for a poll as already nearly forty minutes were lost in going through the division ordeal and to take the declaration made by the Mayor as final.

This provoked Mr. Jamnadas M Mehta to protest aginst the Mayor's suggestion and said however important an item might be, the adjournment motion should stand first.

ANOTHER FUTILE MOVE

The Mayor replied that the Water supply in the city was a very important matter and he did not wish to it to be postponed after being considered at that stage, and apart from this consideration the Mayor had the right to accept a motion for adjournment or reject it.

When the adjournment motion moved by Mr. Soonderdas Morarji and seconded by Mr. M L Dahanukar about 4-40 p.m it was taken to a division and again thrown out by 32 votes against 36.

DIVISION LIST.

The following is the division list on the first adjournment motion moved by Dr. Deshmukh:—

AYES

1 Mr. Chimanlal Manchubhai; 2 Mr. Coverji J Shah; 3 Mr. D S Babrekar; 4 Mr. D G Khairaz; 5 Mr. E R Hirjibehedin; 6 Dr. G V Deshmukh; 7 Mr. Gordhandas G Morarji 8 Mr. Jafferbhoy A Lalji; 9 Mr. Jamnadas M Mehta; 10 Dr. J N Choksey; 11 Mr. K H Gorgoker 12 Mr. L R Tairsee, 13 Dr. Mrs. Malinibai B. Sukthankar; 14 Mr. M L Dahanukar, 15 Mr. M U A Rasul; 16 Mr. M M Desai; 17 Dr. M B Velkar; 18 Mr. M J Dandekar; 19 Mr. N Luxumon; 20 Mr. S G Keni; 21 Mr. S S Gangla; 22 Mr. S G Thakkar; 23 Mr. S C Joshi; 24 Mr. Soondardas Morarji; 25 Mr. V D Covindjee; 26 Mr. Y G Pandit.

NOES

1 Mr. A R Dimtimkar; 2 Mr. C W A Arbuthnot; 3 Sir Byramji Jeejeebhoy; 4 Mr. B N Karanjia; 5 Mr. Alwyn Ezra; 6 Mr. Gulam Husein A Single; 7 Mr. G I Griffiths; 8 Mr. Haji Alimahomed Jalaludin; 9 Mr. Haroon T Noorani 10 Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas; 11 Mr J B Boman Behram; 12 Mrs K S Tvabji; 13 Mr. M A Karanjawalla; 14 Dr. M M Balsara; 15 Dr. M V Mehta; 16 Mr. M A Dabholkar; 17 Mr. Meyer Nissem; 18 Dr. P G Solanki; 19 Mr. R K Vaidya; 20 Rao Bahadur R S Asvale; 21 Mr. R M Bhat; 22 Rao Bahadur S K Bole; 23 Mr. Sultan M Chinoy; 24 Prof. V G Rao; 25 Mr. V N Chandavarkar; 26 Prof. Shorab R Davar; 27 Dr. Sorab P Mehta.

"I AM WITH YOU IN SPIRIT"

Pt. Malaviya's Message To Tilak Committee

The Secretary Lok. Tilak Memorial Committee has received the following message from Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on the occasion of the unveiling ceremony of Lokmanya's Statue.

"Though separated by long distance, I shall be present in spirit with you and all who will assemble at Chowpatty this evening in doing honour to memory of Lokmanya Balgangadhar Tilak whose statue I feel happy to thank you are having unveiled to-day at a place in Bombay which fit in well the prominent position he occupied in esteem of his country-men. His high scholarship, lofty patriotism purity and unbending independance of character will ever continue to be a source of inspiration to those struggling for freedom of motherland.

SHRAVAN UPAKARMAM AT DADAR—Shravan Upakarmam at Dadar (B. B. & C. I.) will be performed at 11 a.m. at C. K. P. Sabha Building, Borkarwadi. Near Tamil Municipal School on Saturday the 5th of August by the Head Priest, Anantha—Rama Vadyar."

BANK OF INDIA DENIES LIABILITY

'I. D. M.' Employees' Claim: Case Adjourned In View Of Negotiations For Settlement

Before Mr. Justice Broomfield at the High Court came up for hearing a suit filed by Mr. K. Ram Rao, formerly News-Editor of the "Indian Daily Mail" which was owned by a limited liability company of the same name now in liquidation.

The defendants are the Bank of India and the official liquidator of the Co.

The plaintiff has filed this suit in a representative capacity, under the Civil Procedure Code, to claim the salaries of the employees of the Co. for two months prior to August 10, 1931 or thereabouts which was the date on which the Bank took possession of the liquid assets of the Co., which were mortgaged to it and by selling which the Bank subsequently realised Rs. 30,000.

The claim is made under section 129 of the Indian Companies' Act. According to the plaintiff, the Bank is the holder of a debenture under a floating charge.

BANK'S CONTENTION

The Bank denies that it is the holder of a debenture under a floating charge and contends that section 129 does not therefore, apply. The Bank also pleads the bar of limitation in respect of the claim of certain of the wage-earners of the Co. It also claims credit for Rs. 15,000 given to the employees by the Nizam's Government and other debenture holders in September 1931, before liquidation. This payment according to the plaintiff, was ex-gratia.

The Bank denies the plaintiff's statement that the Bank's deed of mortgage was not properly registered under the Indian Co.s' Act, with the Registrar of Companies.

Mr. M.L. Manekshaw with Mr. R.J. Kolah, instructed by Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. F.J. Coltman with Mr. M. C. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Cragie Blunt and Caroe appeared for the defendant Bank.

CASE ADJOURNED.

When the case was called on, Mr. Manekshaw applied for adjournment, stating that negotiations were in progress between the parties for a settlement which was likely to be reached. The Bank wanted to place the matter again before its Board of Directors and the plaintiff also wanted to consult his fellow employees. His lordship adjourned the case to August 14.

TRAMWAY PASSENGER FINED

Breach Of Transfer Regulations

On Wednesday last, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Jehangir M. Gandevia, Acting Accident and Prosecuting Officer, The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd., prosecuted a passenger named, C. S. Modi, for a breach of the Company's Transfer Regulations.

On the evidence recorded, His Worship found the accused guilty and convicted and fined him Rs. 10.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER CHARGE

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Mr. Justice Murphy acquitted Narayan Bhawoo, Bhagirathi Bihari and Sahati Sahan who were charged with the murder of Dayaram Shantaram at the Timber Pond, Sewri.

The jury found all the accused not guilty.

The facts have already been reported in these columns.

CABLE ITEMS

Rugby—During the year ended in June 30 gross tonnage of motor vessels on register at ports in the United Kingdom had increased by 9.1 per cent. to 26,96021. The gross tonnage of steam vessels had decreased by 5.6 per cent and totalled 16207875 The gross tonnage of sailing vessels had decreased by 1.4 per cent to 510076.—B. O. W.

Rugby—The weekly revenue returns show that the total of ordinary revenue from 1st of April to 29th of July amounted to £277537884 which is £410155 above the last year's at the corresponding date.

Expenditure at £229144020 shows a drop as compared with the last year's of £30104144.—B. O. W.

Butter Adulteration To Go Unchecked?

Commissioner Seeks Shelter Under Legal Difficulty: Mr. Talpade's Motion Lost In Corporation

The Corporation on Thursday threw out a very important question which affected the health of the city, viz: adulteration of butter, which the city fathers promised to vote on Monday last and were inclined to vote even on Thursday but for a personal squable which took place between the Municipal Commissioner and Mr. M. N. Talpade, the mover of the proposition in which personalities were indulged in and motives imputed.

MENACE TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

Mr. M. N. Talpade moved:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that the growing Import and Sale of adulterated Ghee in the city are a great menace to public health and that, therefore, they request the Commissioner to report whether it is not desirable to appoint a special staff of Inspectors for their detection.

That the Corporation on receiving the Commissioner's report in the affirmative, will be prepared to sanction the necessary expenditure for the said staff.

"That in view of the increasing number of cases of adulteration in milk, butter and ghee in the city of Bombay, the attention of the Commissioner be invited to take a more vigilant inspection and legal action against dealers of such articles as per provisions in the Municipal Act, and he be requested to submit a quarterly report of such action when taken."

The Ghee Merchants' Association had also supported the proposition and in a letter to the Mayor requested the Corporation to issue licenses for the ghee vendors and also for vegetable product vendors.

LEGAL DIFFICULTY.

The Municipal Commissioner pointed out the legal difficulty as the law did not empower the Municipal authorities to destroy adulterated staff unless it was unwholesome or unfit for human consumption. The other difficulty was in regard to the courts of law where a large number of cases were pending for disposal. He was moving the Government to amend the Municipal Act so as to empower the Municipal authorities to destroy adulterated ghee or butter.

Mr. M. N. Talpade in reply referred to the negligence of the Municipal staff in not drawing the attention of the courts on urgent municipal matters but quietly took the postponement as given by the Courts.

DEFENDS HIS STAFF.

The Municipal Commissioner retorted that the Municipal staff were as active as they ought to be and he regretted that Mr. Talpade had introduced personal and private matters in his address. The Commissioner, said Mr. Talpade, recommended two of his men to be employed on Rs. 500 per month whch he declined to do. Hence he made reference to the Municipal staff's negligence.

Mr. Talpade in his personal explanation denied having recommended the men referred to by the Commissioner but explained that he simply recommended them for the Health Department as one of them had helped Dr. Sandiland, the late Executive Health Officer in tracing the fake ghee merchants a few years ago and another was also likely to help the Municipality likewise. He did not suggest what pay was to be given to them but left that question to the Commissioner.

At this stage the question was put to vote and declared lost.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FILES DEFAMATION CHARGE

Sequel To Allegations Made About Ill-Treatment Of Pilgrims

The Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay issued on Thursday morning a bailable warrant in the sum of Rs. 300 against Mr. Ismail Ghuznavi in consequence of an application made by Mr. C. Reynolds, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on a charge of defamation.

The application is a sequel to the incident that took place on March 2 when Deputy Commissioner Reynolds supervised the embarkation of several hundred pilgrims who sailed by the s.s. "Akbar" on that day. Mr. Ismail Ghuznavi is alleged to have sent a petition to the Commissioner of Police making certain defamatory statements against the complainant in respect of which he presented to the Court an application charging Mr. Ismail Ghuznavi with defamation.

TO-DAY ONLY:—3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE CINEMA
PARAMOUNT'S GIGANTIC DRAMATIC SUCCESS
AN ERNST LUBITSCH PRODUCTION.
THE MAN I KILLED
WITH
LIONEL BARRYMORE
TO-MORROW 3-30 6-30 & 10 P. M.
A GREAT BOOK—A GREATER PICTURE!
WILL SET YOUR BLOOD TINGLING!
YOU'LL LIVE IT! YOU'LL LOVE IT!
ERNEST HEMINGWAY'S FAMOUS NOVEL
A FAREWELL TO ARMS
WITH
HELEN HAYES
winner of academy award for the best acting of 1932
GARY COOPER—ADOLPHE MENJOU
Directed by FRANK BORZAGE
winner of academy award for the best direction of 1932
The greatest love story ever written becomes an immortal screen classic
AT
PATHE CINEMA

Latest Gallop Notes From Poona

Insult And Fight Fair Shape Well

ATIYAT ALLAH, REDRESS AND SQUARE DEAL IN FORM

(From Our Resident Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 3.

It has rained off and on from Sunday last to Wednesday, with the result that the course has been waterlogged. The tan track was closed and trainers had to utilise the sand track for exercising their charges. Gallops noted were as follows:—

FOLLOW ME (Marrable) and GREAT PEARL (Fletcher) were sent 1 mile on the sand, both moving well.

GALLOPING MAJOR (Howell) was accompanied by BUCENTAUR (Malone) in an easy mile gallop. The former is fit and well.

EASTERN ESSEX (Blyth) pleased in a mile gallop.

CARNELIAN (Brace) traversed a mile on the sand in fine style. Has come to hand early.

ARTHUR (Harding) covered 7 furlongs on the sand, giving indications that he will win early.

JOHNNY GREEN (Bhimrao) shaped well over a mile on the sand.

EUGENIS (Munro) and FIGHT FAIR (Brace) spurted half a mile on the sand, finishing level. Both are fit and well.

INSULT (Hill) and JORROCKS (O'Neale) covered half a mile on the sand. Watch the former.

HEY DAY (Walker) had BISMARCK (Burn) for company in a 4 furlongs spurt on the sand. Both are to hand.

POOR BAIRN (Riding Boy) showed up better than GIFT HORSE (McQuade) over 6 furlongs on the sand.

FINE KNIGHT (Harding) impressed when sent 5 furlongs on the sand.

STAFF OFFICER (Munro) was too speedy for VIRBALA (Riding Boy) when tried over 6 furlongs on the sand.

HUE AND CRY (Clarke) was fair in a 5 furlongs gallop.

REDRESS (Selby) favourably impressed when sent 6 furlongs on the sand.

ASCALON (Obaid) was superior to LEVANON (McQuade) in a 6 furlongs trial on the sand.

THE CLOWN (O'Neale) prevailed over SPANGLE (Riding Boy) in a 6 furlongs gallop on the sand.

TAJ SAUD (Howell) and LUCKY BOY (Malone) travelled 6 furlongs on the sand. The pair are fit and well.

DANGER (Riding Boy) covered 7 furlongs in fine style. In form.

STAR KING (Evans) went 5 furlongs. Has retained Bangalore form.

NOOMASS (Riding Boy) and ZOZAN (Thompson) were exercised for 7 furlongs on the sand. Fair.

ATIYAT ALLAH (Harding) beat FLYING ARAB (Riding Boy) over 5 furlongs by a neck.

GREY KING (McCarthy) showed to advantage against MASCAT (Riding Boy) over 7 furlongs on the sand. The former will win easily.

SADUZZAMAN (McQuade) worked well over 7 furlongs. Should be noted.

HAZIMA (Dillon) was sent 6 furlongs on the sand. She is in fine fettle at the moment.

FARAJ PASHA (Riding Boy) did a rattling mile on the sand. Make a note of him.

FIERY FACE (Selby) shaped well for 7 furlongs on the sand. Has reached his best.

ABRASH (Riding Boy) and SUBRANG (Riding Boy) were restricted to work over 7 furlongs. A fit pair.

SAMMANDAR (Dall Acqua) beat MAKHOOL (Maurice) in a 6 furlongs gallop on the sand.

ANCHOR (Brace) impressed in a 6 furlongs gallop on the sand.

KUMMER (Northmore) galloped 7 furlongs. Is very well at the moment.

SQUARE DEAL (Riding Boy) beat KABAILA (Evans) by a neck over 6 furlongs.

BANCO (Blyth) held MY HOPE (Riding Boy) over 6 furlongs on the sand.

AKTOOM (Whiteside) proved superior to NAFEA AL KHAIR (Riding Boy) in a 5 furlongs gallop.

SHOGAT AZIZ (Riding Boy) covered 6 furlongs on the sand in great style. Watch him.

NUSSRAT PASHA (Riding Boy) was fair when doing 6 furlongs.

AL BARG (Riding Boy) and MU'MAR (Howell) travelled 6 furlongs. Both moved well.

YOUNG CHANYA (Bowley) shaped better than O'BRIEN II (Forsyth) over 6 furlongs on the sand.

REDOUBT (Riding Boy) beat BEYRUT (Riding Boy) by 2 lengths in a 7 furlongs gallop.

NADI-AL-IRAQ (Harding) showed good speed over 4 furlongs on the sand.

AL CAPONE (Obaid) was in front of PLATOON (Riding Boy) in a 5 furlongs gallop on the sand.

MURJAN (Marrable) covered half a mile. Should win early.

BILLY BOY (Dillon) was given an easy 4 furlongs gallop. Must win again.

QUARRY (Dillon) galloped 6 furlongs on the sand. He is quite fit.

WURD PASHA (Brace) was superior to AL SEDOUK (Riding Boy) over 6 furlongs on the sand.

KHUSROO (C. Hoyt) and RUSTOM (M. Hoyt) finished level over 4 furlongs on the sand.

BUSHIR AL KHAIR (Riding Boy) was too good for MUSHKOO (Riding Boy) in a 6 furlongs gallop.

TAJ ASAD (Riding Boy) traversed 6 furlongs, and is ready.

GARIBKHAN (Whiteside) went 7 furlongs. Fit and well.

HEIGHT RECORD (Brace) and INSOMNIA (Black) covered 4 furlongs on the sand. A fit pair.

CLAIRETTE (Dall Acqua) and THE MINT (Maurice) travelled 6 furlongs. The former is in top hole condition.

The following have given satisfaction in their work:—

KHAIRI; SAUER KRAUT; CHASSON; St. VALOUR; FORECAT; MYSTIC FRUIT; and OVER.

KHAN BAHADUR S. HUSSAIN DEAD

PATNA, Aug. 3.

Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain, ex-M.L.A. and ex-President of the All-India Shia Conference, died after an illness of about two months.

He was a prominent figure in public life of Bihar and was largely respected for his wide outlook.—A. P.

VEER WAMANRAO JOSHI'S RESIGNATION

(From A Correspondent)

AMRAOTI, Aug. 3.

Veer Wamanrao Joshi, the president of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee, tendered resignation of his dictatorship to Mr Aney, the Acting President of the All-India Congress Committee on the 31st July.

RELIEF TO DISTRESSED BHILS

DOHAD, Aug 2

The workers of the B. B. and C. I Railway Workshops at Freelandganj have contributed the following amounts to the Bhil Seva Mandal Dohad for the relief of the distressed Bhils who are on account of famine in the Panch Mahals, starving.

Workers from the R. M. Shop Rs. 70

Workers from Machine shop Rs. 70

Workers from Tool shop Rs. 31-5-0

Workers from Smith shop Rs. 114-10-0

Total Rs. 285-15-0

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Mr. C. A. Reynell, Deputy Inspector-General of Police (on leave) is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th September 1933.

ACCEPTANCES FOR SATURDAY'S RACES

Huge Fields In Card Of Nine Events

The following are the acceptances for the Second Day of the Poona Summer Meeting to be held on Saturday:—

1st Race (2-30 p. m.)

THE DAMASCUS PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,250; Second, Rs. 400; Third, Rs. 250.

Terms for Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1932 once, 7 lbs., twice 12 lbs., oftener, 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies, 14-0 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mu'mar 9-3; Bussad 9-3 Zoolum 9-3; Young Chayna 9-2; Shiwangi 8-8; White Gold 8-10; Al Sedouk 8-10; Khairi 8-10; Al Amira 8-8, My King 8-8; Salaibeg 8-4; Anaifan 8-4; Dandy Duke 8-4; Sutlej 8-4; Shamshir 8-4; Bahmood 8-4; Zainin 8-4; Selected 7-7 and The Knut 7-7.

2nd Race (3-0 p. m.)

THE DAMASCUS PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,250; Second, Rs. 400; Third, Rs. 250.

Terms for Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1932 once, 7 lbs., twice 12 lbs., oftener, 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies, 14-0 hands and under 4 lbs.

Bedrani 9-8; Wurud Pasha 9-3; Taj Asad 8-13; Quarry 8-11; Bahriyah 8-10; Khazza 8-10; Elhadi 8-8; Rasool 8-8; Maneck's Hope 8-7; Nafea al Khair 8-6; Banco 8-4; Young Mamnoon 8-4; Happy Boy 8-4; Al Wajeeh 8-4; Platoon 8-4; Permacil 8-4; Taj Kasma 8-4; Nawazaman 8-4 and Khusroo 7-7.

3rd Race (3-30 p. m.)

THE DAMASCUS PLATE. Div. III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,250; Second, Rs. 400; Third, Rs. 250.

Terms for Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1932 once, 7 lbs., twice 12 lbs., oftener, 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies, 14-0 hands and under 4 lbs.

Lucky Boy 9-8; Beyrut 9-8; Al Capone 9-6; Murjan 9-6; Munsoor 9-3; O'Brien II 9-3; Nadi al Iraq 9-3; Molly King 9-3; Billy Boy 9-3; Good Evening 9-2; Kanzalzaman 9-1; Aktoom 8-11; Nassaf 8-11; Yanoos 8-11; Gannas 8-10; Rustom 8-10; Delhi 8-10; Bushir al Khiar 8-4; Shogat Aziz 8-0 and Breach 7-7.

4th Race (4-0 p. m.)

THE SOMERSET PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; Second, Rs. 700; Third, Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Away 9-7; Bridgethorn 9-4; Vileika 9-1; Tinder Gee 9-1; Many Ways 9-0; Staff Officer 8-13; Virbala 8-2; Thyroid 8-13; Happy Baby 8-10; Harvard 8-11; Gherrymoir 8-11; Rosenante II 8-9; Philip Sidney 8-9; Ascalon 8-8; Redress 8-7; Hue and Cry 8-7; Lady Friarsdale 8-6; Spangle 8-5; Height Record 8-2; First Class 8-0; Fight Fair 7-13; Craneur 7-10; Forecat 7-13; Levanon 7-13; Martian Princess 7-6; Crinoline 7-4; Poetry 7-0 and Fancy Free 6-12.

5th Race (4-30 p. m.)

THE KOWEIT PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; Second, Rs. 700; Third, Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Blue Star 9-7; Kaballa 9-4; Muhaisin 9-2; Anchor 9-2; Misyer 8-13; Saduzaman 8-12; Redcar 8-10; Danger 8-7; Atiyat Allah 8-6; Injeman II 8-6; Star King 8-4; Jinanar 8-4; Mascat 8-2; Bulbul Hazar 8-2; Al Natiq 8-2; Shali 7-3; Bakhtiar 8-0; Falcon 7-13; Broker 7-7; Noomass 7-7; Dowla 7-7; Rin Tin Tin 7-4; Redoubt 7-3 and Up-to-Date 7-0.

6th Race (5-0 p. m.)

THE MULLINGER PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; Second, Rs. 750, Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

St. Valour 9-4; Broadway Joe 9-1; Clairette 8-12; Howth 8-10; Miss Tina 8-10; Clendennen 8-7; Long Reign 8-7; Silverite 8-6; Mahalakshmi 8-6; Ballintoy 8-5; Insomnia 7-9; Permarch 8-4; Cryptogram 8-0; Cardinal Point 7-12; Hooray 7-11; Madge Mee 7-10; Jorrocks 7-10; Neddins 7-6; Solomon's Seal 7-3 and Queen's Pilot 6-10.

7th Race (5-30 p. m.)

THE LINGFIELD PARK PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner, 4,500; Second, Rs. 1,500; Third, Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Carnelian 9-4; Chivalresque 9-2; Follow Me 8-6; Signifer 8-12; Eastern Essex 8-9; Lis 8-7; Greek Burn 8-7; Breffney King 8-4; Galloping Major 7-12; Facino 7-11; Bucentaur 7-7; Sauer Kraut 7-7; Arthur 7-2; Johnny Green 7-0 and Turlogh 6-12.

8th Race (6-0 p. m.)

THE MULLINGER PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; Second, Rs. 750; Third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Fine Knight 9-4; Poor Bairn 9-4; Gallophant 9-0; Financier 8-12; Insult 8-8; Gift Horse 8-8; Miss Mount 8-7; Raghubeer 8-0; Little Rock 8-7; Thaxted 8-5; Glenlinnhe 8-3; Young Bachelor 8-3; Great Pearl 8-3; Pomagne 7-12; Risque 7-12; Holywood Nights 7-7; Indiscreet 7-11; Over 7-7; Puffin 7-5; Eugenis 7-3 and Lon 6-12.

9th Race (6-30 p. m.)

THE KOWEIT PALTE. Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; Second, Rs. 700; Third, Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Hazima 9-4; Square Deal 9-4; Sunspot 9-1; Sannam 9-1; Mansfield 8-13; Taimurlung 8-11; Colombo 8-8; Zozan 8-7; Zeebar 8-4; Packard 8-3; Ambassador 8-3; Prince Charlie 8-3; Kummer 8-2; Bushboos 8-1; Fiery Face 8-0; Faraj Pasha 7-13; Hamdl 7-13; Subrang 7-12; Baghdad 7-8; Aman 7-7; Shaher 7-6; Abrash 7-5; Aslan Beg 7-4; Taj Saud 7-4; Grey King 7-3 and Baji 7-2.

COWES REGATTA WEEK

King's Cutter "Britannia" Wins First Race

RUGBY, August 2.

The King's cutter "Britannia" won her first race at Cowes Regatta Week to-day. The King sailed in race accompanied by the Prince of Wales, who had flown in an Amphibian plane to Cowes.

The "Britannia" was stoutly challenged by the all steel yacht "Belsheda" which yesterday had won the King Cup. "Belsheda" held lead in the early stages of the 40 mile race.

After being twice overhauled by the "Britannia," the "Belsheda" again drew ahead and although she finished first, "Britannia" had time allowance and won by 42 seconds.—B. O. W.

BRITISH CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

Sultan Khan Leads With Three Points

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Sultan Khan scored his third win in the British Chess Championship at Hastings beating G. Abrahams.

In consequence of his win Sultan Khan leads with 3 points. Winter and Rupert Cross are second with 2½ points each.—Reuter.

HENDREN'S DOUBLE CENTURY

Headley Hits Thirty Three Fours

LONDON, August 2.

Hendden took 2 hours and 25 minutes to complete his century. In all he stayed at the wicket for 4½ hours, during which he hit twenty-three times to the ropes. He scored the last 65 out of his score of 222 not out in forty-five minutes. His century to-day gives Hendren his 135th century of his career.

He gave an exhibition of varied strokes by driving, cutting and hooking brilliantly.

Hobbs who captained Surrey to-day in the absence of Jardine was dismissed when he had made only 10.

Headley put on a double century for the West Indies to-day. At present his score of 257 not out includes one 5 and not less than thirty-three 4's. During his innings which lasted 5½ hours he was twice nearly run out.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch the wicket was affected, and scores would have been about level if James Langridge had held a return catch when Berry had scored only 6. Berry's chief hits were seven 4's.

Warwickshire were helped by many mistakes in the fielding. Wyatt hit thirteen boundaries and with Santall added 128 runs for the fourth wicket.

Worcester's stock bowlers were so much overworked that Pataudi was put on to bowl legbreaks.—Reuter's Special.

(Continued from Col. 7)

Cotton Agents Ltd.; 60 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.

For Antwerp:—3 cases guts, D Abraham & Sons.

For Oslo:—85 bales cotton raw B Mahasukhram & Co.

For Constanza:—50 drums castor oil, Swastika Oil Mills Ltd.

S S Falkenfels for Gdynia:—110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Crown of Galicia for Port Said:—63800 bags linseed, and 11200 bags castor seed, L Dreyfus & Co.

S S Himalaya for Venice.—6345 bags groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

For Trieste:—10152 bags ground nuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Somali for Marseilles:—6790 bags castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Victoria for Genoa:—250 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 495 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 550 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co. 606 bags linseed K Devchand & Co.

For Varna:—30 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Port Said:—7 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Alexandretta:—48 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Tripoli:—12 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Beyrouth:—13 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

S S Tango Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 147 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.

For Shanghai:—921 bales cotton raw, G Dossa & Co.

For Dairen:—150 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

S S Cape St. Columbia, Agents, Madhavlal & Co. from Calcutta:—3556 tons coal.

S S Surada, Agents, M M & Co., from Moulmein:—14522 bags rice; 852 bags paddy; 246 pces. teak squares; 561 pces. teak pasts; 4429 pces. teak planks; 9943 pces. teak scantlings.

From Rangoon:—358 bags rice.

From Cochin:—1379 bags cocoanuts; 1751 bundles coir yarn; 643 bundles coir rope; 400 h|c tea; 93 bags coffee; 222 bales cotton.

From Calicut:—77 bags cocoanuts; 63 jottas coir rope; 43 h|c tea; 100 bales cotton.

From Colombo:—40 bundles gunnies.

S S Kota, Agents, T Morrison & Co., from Penang:—168 bags motor car covers; 12 bales paper; 106 cases cotton and art silk embroidered goods; 100 cases rayon yarns; 30 cases machinery parts.

S S Karanja, Agents, M M & Co. from Zanzibar:—1 box bullion; 20 cases oranges; 35 cases orange piels; 464 bales cloves.

From Seychelles:—1095 bags copra.

From Mombassa:—1000 bags soda ash; 1250 bags cashew nuts; 76 tusk ivory; 4601 bales cotton; 1 case gold bars.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

AUG. 3rd.

City of Bristol, Penberthy, Liverpool.

Strathaird, Townsend, London.

Barpeta, Clark, Busrah.

DEPARTURES.

AUG. 3rd.

Ellora, Beytaugh, Busrah.

Strathaird, Townsend, Sydney.

Fager, Bredol, Bangkok.

St. Dunster, Newton, Calcutta.

LOADING.

AUG. 3rd.

Steamer Comorin for London.

Steamer Jehangir for Jeddah.

Steamer Crown Galicia for Port Said (for order).

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Strathaird:—The P & O S N Coy's English Mail steamer Strathaird, arrived in harbour on Thursday at (7-0 a.m.) from London, with the outward mails of the 21st ultimo, a general cargo and 300 passengers and hence she sailed the same day for Sydney etc., with mails, a general and same bottom cargo and 177 through passengers.

S S City of Bristol:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Bristol arrived in harbour on Thursday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Ellora:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Ellora, sailed on Thursday for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Fager:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer Fager, sailed Thursday for Bangkok with a general cargo.

S S St. Dunster:—The steamer St. Dunster, sailed on Thursday for Calcutta with ballast.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Barpeta, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug. 3.

2 Kepwick Hall, 2810 Antwerp, 14/8, Grahams Tdg. Co.
3 Tango Maru, 4238, Japan, 13/8 N Y Kaisha.
4 City of Bristol, 4345 Karachi, 11|8 K Nixon & Co.
5 Hilda 2974 Trieste, 3|8, L Trestino.
6 White Fan, 2357, Port Said. 15|8 Strauss & Co.
9 Goshu Maru, 3353, Colombo 5|8 M B Kaisha.
11 Clan Buchanan 3288 Cochin 4|8 J Finlay & Co.
12 Falkenfels, 3852, Karachi, 5|8 Lionel Edwards Ltd.
14 Anna 3192 Port Said 5|8, Strauss & Co.
15 Karanja, 4646, S. E. Africa, 9|8 M M & Co.
16 Masula 4566. London 5/8, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Baron Ogilvy 2035, Port Said, 5|8 Louis Dreyfus & Co.
7 Surada, 3382 Karachi, NF, M M & Co.
8 Gairsoppa 3227, Calcutta 5|8 M M and Co.
9 Wichita, 3856, New York 4|8 L Edwards.
12|13 Gambhira, 3196, M'Coast, NF, M M & Co.
15 Oostcappelle 340 Malabar Coast 5|8 Merchant S N Co.
16 Laxmi 120, NF. NF. National Steamship Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Fager, 661, Singapore, 3|8, F F Campbell and Co.
B Risaldar 3092, Calcutta, 5|8 T Morrison and Co.
C|R Gandara 3190 Rangoon, 5|8. M M and Co.
F Jehangir 2157 NF, NF, T Morrison & Co.
H Lalita 283, M'Coast 4|8 Malabar Steamship Co.
K Varsova, 1957 Busrah NF M M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Straithard 3/8 P & O S N Co.
Naldera 10/8. P & O S N Co.
Cathay 17/8, P & O S N Co.
Soudan 17/8, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH

Durenda 13|8 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Buchanan 30-7 J F Co.
City of Bristol 4|8, K N Co.
City of Khios 13|8 K N Co.
Elysia 23|8 G T Co.
City of Johannesburg 26|8 K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG

Folkenfels, 30|7 L Edward Ltd.
Trifels 10/8 L Edward Ltd.
Baronfels 18/8 L Edward Ltd.
Trauenfels 23|7 L Edwards Ltd.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cariguino 6|8 L T Co.
Col de Lana 23|8 L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Victoria 4|8 M Italiona.
Arabia 23|8 M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK

City of Windsor, 26/7, F F Campbell & Co.
President Pierce 10/8, F F Campbell & Co
President Monroe, 24/8 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Durban 4/8 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Bath 16/8 F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE

Tokiwa Maru 16|8 N Y Kaisha.
Gingo Maru 24|8 N Y Kaisha.
London Maru 8|8 O S Kaisha.
Atlas Maru 23|8 O S Kaisha.
Somali 6/8, P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 11/8, P & O S N Co.
Alipore 5/8, P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore 3/9 P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore 27/9 P & O S N Co.

FROM BRISBANE

Comorin 518 P & O S N Co.
Moolton 1818 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 12|8 M M & Co.
Kenya 26/8, M M & Co.
Tairea 9/9. M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF

ENGLISH MAIL.

Comorin 5|8 P & O S N Co.
Ranpura, 12|8 P & O S N Co.

OTHER STEAMER FOR LONDON

Nuddea 2|7 M M & Co.
Musula 5/8 M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Bristol NF, K N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Wichita, 2/8, L I Mannuel Co.
C/Windsor NF. F F Campbell Co.

FOR GENOA.

Victoria NF, M Italiana.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wildenfel, NF, L Edwards Ltd.

FOR PORT SAID.

Crown Galicia NF, L Dreyfus & Co.
Baron Ogilvy 3|8 L Dreyfus & Co.
Baron Kinnaird NF, L Dreyfus & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Anna 2|8, Strauss & Co.
White Fan, 10/8, Strauss & Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM

Kepurckhall, 14/8, G T Co.

FOR BUSRAH

Varsova 9|8 M M & Co.
Varela, 10|8 M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Risaldar, NF, T M Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Gandara N F, M M and Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karanja 9|8, M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Parvati 2|8|33.

EXPORTS.

S S Masula for London:—5 cks. condiments, M Poonjiaji & Sons; 65 cks. condiments, Poonjiaji & Co.; 12 cases bristles, B P & Hayley Ltd.; 400 bags kardi seed, T S Thadani & Sons; 34 bales kapak cotton, Cox & Kings Ltd.; 1 bale animal skins, M Nissim; 17 bales animal skins, Kootbudin & Co.; 25 bales animal skin, J M Rahimtoola & Co.; 17 bales animal skins, H M Ghazanfar; 28 bales animal skin, I F Levy; 4 bales animal skin, N Azizulla; 2 bales woollen carpets, Hard Castle Wand & Co., Ltd.; 2 cases woollen rugs, Cox & Kings Ltd.; 13 bales animal skins, A Azizullaoff.

For Hull:—56 bags groundnut oil cakes, J Travers & Sons.

For Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Havre:—120 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S City of Bristol for Liverpool:—200 bags buffalo pickery, B Ardeshir & Co.; 700 bags groundnut oil cakes, L Dreyfus & Co.; 1723 bags myrabollam, H Bhagvandas & Co.; 200 bales cotton thread waste, B Mahasukhram & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.

For Glasgow:—5600 bags ground nut oil cakes and 225 bags mowra meal, Cox and Kings Ltd.

For Dunkirk:—599 bags linseed, L Dreyfus & Co.; 1200 bags linseed, B Maheshewari; 161 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Kepwick Hall for Rotterdam.—124 bags mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; 2400 bags linseed, B Maheshwari; 55 bales cotton raw, Patil Cotton Co.

For Ghent.—100 bales cotton fly, S Trikamlal & Co.

For Antwerp:—660 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Wildenfels for Hamburg:—3 cases guts, Shamjimal; 3 cases casings, 13 cases bristles and 10 cases animal skin, D Abraham & Sons; 100 bundles dear horns, J M Rahimtoola & Co.; 175 drums castor oil, Swastika Oil Mills Ltd.; 6655 bags groundnut seed, The

(Continued in col. 5).

Engineering And Textile Section

INDIAN COTTON FOR LANCASHIRE

In Return For Preference Shown To Her Lancashire Ought To Use More Indian Cotton Says Chairman Of Inquiry Committee

Together with some eighty-seven specimens of cloth wholly or partly woven from Indian cotton, Sir H. Jackson, of Oldham, chairman of the Indian Cotton Inquiry Committee, set up by the Government under the Ottawa agreements, presented in mail week a report to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce explaining the work undertaken by the Committee in exploring the possibilities of using more Indian cotton in Lancashire.

Sir Richard said it was a matter of general knowledge that Lancashire had not been a really large buyer of Indian cotton in the past, and as practical men the committee had set out to discover what was necessary to make Indian cotton more popular. They had bought cotton, spun it and worked it up in a variety of ways into cloth and he was convinced Lancashire could use more of this cotton. samples of cloth fell into two classes. First there were those made from the better types of cotton and the second type was made from raw cottons which were available in large quantities. Unfortunately there was not at present much of the first class of cotton available for export and they were obliged to concentrate on somewhat inferior grades. Those samples however were really interesting and definitely useful.

There had been loose talk about the inefficiency of Lancashire machinery and that unfortunately, had been exploited by some of their competitors. "In the opinion of my committee there is absolutely no foundation for stating that the troubles of the Lancashire cotton industry find their source in the inefficiency of the spinning and manufacturing plant employed. Our mills, as a whole are equal in efficiency to those of our competitors and if I may say so they are better than the majority. I make that statement with a confidence that its truth can easily be demonstrated to any competent and impartial person."

ADULTERATION AT GINNERY.

Another point he referred to was the adulteration of the better growths of Indian cotton with inferior cotton—particularly the adulteration of a Punjab-American with Desi. That was a serious matter for spinners. The adulteration took place at the ginnery and its purpose was to produce a similar looking cotton at a lower price. The adulteration was difficult to detect in a sample but it soon showed in the yarn. The best of spinners in India refused to buy that cotton without a guarantee of purity and in the opinion of the committee it would be well if all spinners took the same attitude. Something might have to be done about marketing so as to have the right types of Indian cotton available in the right way in the English market and something might have to be done about machinery and finance for machinery insofar as it might appear that increased use of Indian cotton required modifications in technical equipment.

AMERICA'S ROAD.

America was going along a road some of them did not quite understand in currency matters and it was at least conceivable that Lancashire might find added reasons to turn to Indian cotton on that account. Japan was talking about a boycott of Indian cotton and although there was a long way between excited talk of that kind and real action nevertheless the Indians might say that if Lancashire was to continue to enjoy a preference against Japan she must do something to meet India to a growing degree as regards cotton.

Mr. J. Harold Rodier chairman of the India Section of the Chamber said that one of the obstacles to increased use of Indian cotton was that in various markets the tariffs Lancashire had to encounter were heavily weighted against the kind of cloths which could most readily be made of Indian cotton. In the Indian market itself for example the special duty on plain greys made it particularly difficult for Lancashire to sell her piece goods. All the same there must be an immense field for a growing use of Indian cotton in Lancashire provided they could get adequate supplies of the right staple and types.

Experimental Engineering Building of Minnesota University.

TYPICAL STATE UNIVERSITY IN AMERICA

No Fellows, No Senate, No Syndicate, No Study Boards: President Is All In All

By Dr. V. R. Kokatnur.

Different people think differently regarding what a University ought to be. According to one's preconcieved idea one begins to like one Unversity from another. Occasionally psychology plays a great part regarding one's impression of the University. Repeated assertions, extensive political or commercial contacts, traditional ideas etc, act as silent propaganda to increase the currency value of a University. Educational reputation travels very slow and by the time it reaches a coast, there may exist no foundation at all for such reputation.

Intrinsically no University can be good or bad when divorced from its environment and utility. A University is intended to fulfil some function in a given environment. When both of these are different, a University can naturally not be said to be good or bad. Thus to talk of the superiority of one University against another, without reference to its function and environment becomes 'ipso facto' absurd. This is not to say that one University cannot be larger, more productive of good men or better equipped with men and material.

When we write about a typical state University of America, we are only placing it for study from the above viewpoint. It is not proposed to show either its superiority or inferiority.

FREEDOM IN CURRICULUM SELECTION.

The organization and curriculam of an American University are very different from what we know here in India or in England. Due to the democratic form of government an American student expects to choose his curriculum as he hopes to choose every thing else. When he goes to a restaurant, he dislikes a "Table d'hote" menu and invariably chooses "a la carte' " fashion. In the University also he dislikes "Table d'hote" curriculam and expects to choose "a la carte". Such insistence has given rise to what is known as "elective and credit system of curriculam" in an American University. This curriculum, instead of being rigid and hide-bound, is very elastic and in cases provides a much deeper and broader foundation than is possible in a rigid type of a curriculam. But this has also disadvantages. A student who is not used to this freedom in curriculum selection is likely to make up his credits by taking courses that are wanting in personal usefulness.

One hour lecture or three hours practical per week, per term forms the basis of one credit or unit. The working days in an American University per term are 100-115 or 200-230 days in a year. The hours are from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Thus one credit means actually more work than in an Indian or an English University. There is no such thing as filling the terms. One must attend every lecture or a laboratory period that one chooses. There are no yearly or two yearly examinations to decide the fate. One is credited for the course per term on one's daily work and weekly or bi-weekly examinations. If one accumulates 140 credits he automatically receives the bachelors degree. Courses are distinguished by faculties e.g., technological, professional, arts etc. The term 'arts college' is very broad in an American University. It includes all courses that are not applied, technological or professional. Thus all pure sciences, history, economics, psychology, philosophy, sociology, anthropology, religion etc. are included in arts. An arts student in America can take such subjects as histology, anatomy, sanitation, hygiene, pharmacology, physiology, law, agriculture etc., as electives if he so chooses without being compelled to register in appropriate colleges.

President Loftus D. Coffman

UNVERSITY DEPARTMENTS.

The University has as a rule a collegiate and post collegiate or graduate department in all its faculties. It also has a non-collegiate or special department and then an extension department. It often has a night course, correspondence course and a radio course. Almost every University has a summer school where courses from almost every department

(Continued on page 9)

WATER POLLUTION RESEARCH

British Board Reports Progress In Many Different Directions

The preservation of the purity of water in streams and rivers flowing through industrial regions becomes of increasing difficulty with the growth of industrial activity and of populations. New manufacturing processes, introduced to effect economies in earlier methods of working, may involve increased uses of natural waters to carry away waste products, and alterations in the nature and properties of the effluents.

RIVER POLLUTION.

At the same time, the amenities of the country have to be preserved and fish life protected, while the waters must not be so contaminated as to be rendered unfit for service in any of the ways to which they were formerly applied. Although sewage and trade effluents can only be disposed of in a manner not involving the institution of undue economic burdens, the death of fish, the introduction of noxious-smelling by-products, and the growth of fungus on river beds must be avoided.

Rivers, with well-oxygenated water, can deal with great quantities of industrial discharges merely through the dilution that follows their introduction, but every new process of manufacture, in which large quantities of water have to play a part, seems to result in conditions which necessitate careful reconsideration of effluent treatment, if serious pollution is to be avoided.

In recent years there have been many such innovations; the beet-sugar industry, and alterations in the process of the carbonisation of coal may be cited as examples, the effluent treatment from which has caused much concern. In view of the importance of this subject, the report of the Water Pollution Research Board for the Year ending June, 1932 (H. M. Stationery Office, 1s. net) which has just been published, is of much interest. It is able to report progress in many different directions. It is clear that the research work undertaken by Dr. H. T. Calvert, Dr. A. Parker and those associated with them is affording solutions of the many problems Much work still lies ahead, and must ever do so as new ndustries develop, but substantial progress is being made and results of practical value have already been applied.

BURDEN ON INDUSTRY.

One considerable difficulty in connection with the prevention of pollution is the common belief that it must involve additional charges on industry. This has often been found to be a far from reasonable contention. In many cases, waste waters have been reintroduced into process-work with resulting economies, or products of value have been won from them in the operations of making them more suitable for discharge into the rivers.

An example of the first-mentioned character is to be found with the effluents from beet-sugar factories, further research on which has confirmed the views, previously expressed on behalf of the Water Pollution Research Board, that the adoption of suitable methods in the factory operations enables the re-use of the waste waters, and whatever portion it is necessary, or desirable, to discharge can usually be sufficiently purified by means of biological filtration. The Board is able to report an undoubted reduction in the amount of pollution from beet-sugar factories. The work of an experimental character, conducted with the object of discovering the means of improving the efficiency of biological filtration, in this and other cases of trade effluents and sewage, is, however, being continued.

INOCULATION OF BEDS.

Research relating to the original inoculation of beds with selected strains of bacteria, has not yet been completed, but has afforded valuable results, indicating the conditions necessary for the most efficient operation of the filters. Dairies, which under modern conditions tend towards extension in size and concentration of working cause effluent problems of a character in some ways resembling those of beet-sugar factories. The investigation of the discharges from them has now been undertaken. In connection with this work, it has been found that the determination of the quantity of dissolved oxygen taken up by an effluent in five days, generally considered the best available index of the pollution character of waste products, is frequently liable to give uncertain results.—Engineering (London.)

INDIA'S TEXTILE OUTPUT IN MARCH

The result of the spinning and weaving in Indian Cotton Mills in March 1933 is briefly summarised below:—

The total quantity of yarn spun during the month under review amounted to 80 million lbs. and that of woven goods to 54 million lbs, as compared with 85 million and 59 million lbs, respectively, in the corresponding month of the preceding year, or a decrease of about 8 per cent in case of both yarn and woven goods.

In the seven months, September, 1932, to March, 1933, i.e., from the bgginning of the cotton year 1932-33, the quantity of yarn spun amounted to 595 million ibs, and that of woven goods to 411 million lbs, as against 576 million and 406 million lbs, respectively. in the corresponding months of the preceding year.

TWELVE MONTHS' SPINNING AND WEAVING RESULTS.

In the twelve months, April 1932, to March, 1933, the quantities produced were 1,016 million lbs. of yarn and 695 million lbs. of woven goods. These figures are compared in the statement below with those for the preceding years:—

	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs.
Yarn Spun	1,016.418	966.373	867,279
Woven goods manufactured ..	694,901	672,258	590,858

The exports of the Indian yarn by sea from British India to foreign countries during the twelve months, April, 1932, to March, 1933, were 15 million lbs, as compared with 22 million lbs, and 23, million lbs, in 1931-32 and 1930-31 respectively.

The production of coarse yarn (Nos. 1 to 25) in the month of March, 1933, was 60 million lbs, and the imports of the same counts were 75,000 lbs only; the production of medium counts (Nos. 26 to 40) was 16 million lbs, and of fine counts (above No. 40) 2,838,000 lbs, as against 1,107,000 lbs. and 698,000 lbs. respectively, of imported yarn of the same counts.

The following statement compares the production of piecegoods woven in Indian mills with the imports of such goods from foreign countries during twelve months, April to March:—

Grey and bleached piecegoods				
Coloured piecegoods	1932-33.		1931-32.	
	Production	Imports.	Production	Imports.
	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.
	2,422,697	768,764	2,311,104	529,082
	746,901	424,796	678,787	223,243

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In Quest Of Absolute Zero

Recent Experiments In World's Eight Cryogenic Laboratories Bring Goal In Sight

There are now four cryogenic or low temperature laboratories in Europe and four in America. Of these the newest is that of the California Institute of Technology, where Dr. Alexander A. Goetz has again succeeded in liquefying helium, which means the attainment of a temperature of minus 452.4 degrees Fahrenheit, or 7.6 degrees Fahrenheit, or 7.6 degrees above absolute zero, the temperature of interstellar space, writes the "New York Sun."

The principles adopted in all these laboratories are essentially the same. We begin with liquid hydrogen. The gas is squeezed into the smallest possible space by powerful engines (compressors)—masterpieces of close-firing parts.

It is, therefore, hot. To cool it by sudden expansion would avail little because the temperature would not fall far enough. It is better to begin with expansion at lower temperatures. The physicist, therefore, cools the compressed gas by liquid air.

With the aid of the liquid air the compressed hydrogen drops to about minus 330 degrees Fahrenheit. Cold? Yes, but there is still heat in the hydrogen. There is heat in anything above absolute zero, and we are still 100 degrees Fahrenheit above that point. Into a larger coil or space the chilled, compressed hydrogen is suddenly expanded. See, now, how ingenious these physicists are! They let this expanding hydrogen cool the tube through which fresh hydrogen flows to the compressor. First compression, then expansion accompanied by compression of fresh gas. After hours Dr. Goetz obtains a liquid. It looks like water. Liquid hydrogen. Temperature: Minus 423 degrees Fahrenheit. But absolute zero lies at minus 458.4.

SOLID HELIUM!

So Dr. Goetz turns to helium, which has the lowest liquefying temperature of all gases. He lets the liquid hydrogen expand and thus cool to minus 423 degrees Fahrenheit. Expanded, it is used to cool compressed helium. Let the compressed helium expand and cool itself and we have liquid helium at minus 452.4 degrees Fahrenheit, Dr. Goetz can obtain about a liter in this way.

One possibility remains. Solid helium! To Professor W. H. Keesom of the cryogenic laboratory of the University of Leyden, Holland, belongs the credit of having achieved this in 1927. With infinite patience and care he got a few crystals of helium. To prevent them from melting he had to apply a pressure of a ton to the square inch. And the temperature?—157.6 degrees below the Fahrenheit zero. Last year Dr. Keesom established the low-temperature record of 272.29 degrees Centigrade, which is but .71 degrees Centigrade above absolute zero.

Measuring temperatures according to the Fahrenheit scale is unscientific. Physicists prefer to use the Kelvin or absolute scale Lord Kelvin showed that a gas at zero degrees Centigrade expands 1-273 of its volume as its temperature is raised one degree. A simple arithmetical calculation shows that the coldest cold or the complete absence of heat must occur at minus 273 degrees Centigrade. This is the absolute zero we read about—the rock-bottom of temperature measurement. On the Kelvin scale, which is really scientific, absolute zero becomes 0 followed by a K. If Broadway interprets this as "O. K.," the physicist is not the man to object.

RISKS OF EXPLOSION.

There are dangers connected with the liquefaction of helium because of the high pressures. Moreover, 6 per cent. hydrogen in the air of a laboratory is enough to create an explosive mixture. In Cambridge there are safety devices that give a warning signal when 1 per cent. is indicated. All windows and doors are automatically thrown open.

In the German Physikalische Reichsanstalt the laboratory has a thin roof lightly fastened in place. The staff piously hopes that the roof will be blown off, thus relieving pressure within the room and preventing more serious damage. What becomes of the roof? It is supposed to come down in small pieces on Berlin. In Dr. Goetz's laboratory an enormous window which takes up half a wall is kept open all the time. Some of the experimenting is even done out of doors.

Amazing "No Water" Test

Car's 10 Hours' Run In Scorching Heat, Without Drop Of Water In Cooling System !!!

Recently, in America's hottest and lowest area, appropriately called Death Valley, a motor car was subjected to one of the most severe ordeals ever devised to test the effectiveness of fuel and lubrication. Stripped of its radiator and without a drop of water in its cooling system, the car, a Plymouth sedan, was driven for ten hours on the sun-scorched floor of the valley. Thanks to Socony petrol and Mobiloil the car was uninjured in the performance.

Ten hours in the scorching heat, with the thermometer at 130 degrees F., was too much for one driver. Drivers were changed without stopping car or engine so that there would be no pause in the punishment to which car, fuel and lubrication to which car, jected.

Temperatures were enormously high, of course. The carburettor temperature was 176 degrees F., the crank case oil, 200 degrees F., cylinder wall, 405 degrees F., cylinder head, 490 degrees F. These are all much higher than any car would encounter in actual service. Socony petrol and Mobiloil functioned perfectly: there was no vapour lock, no loss of power, no bearing failure, no scored cyclinders. The tests confirmed in a dramatic way the laboratory tests of fuel and lubricant.

Following the endurance test, the car, with full equipment, made a gruelling 1,000 mile drive in second gear at 30 miles an hour. Then the car was driven as a further severe test, from Death Valley as far as motor cars can go up the side of Mount Whitney, the highest mountain in the United States.

The Death Valley car is now on a tour of leading cities of the United States. In each city it is driven for a considerable time through the city streets without water in the cooling system.

ELECTRIFICATION PROVES PROFITABLE

British Railway Benefits To Extent Of £,1,110,000 A Year

At the annual dinner of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association, held last month Sir Herbert Walker in replying to the toast of "Our Guests," dealt with the economic results of the extensive electrification work which has been carried oct on the Southern Railway. Altogether 293 miles of line had been electrified, representing 800 track-miles. The total cost had been £11,800,000 of which £6,250,000 had been charged to capital. The residue of £5,500.000 covered expenditure that would have been necessary even if electrification had not been undertaken.

They had dispensed with 8,150,000 steam-train miles and replaced them by 20,600,000 electric-train miles, representing the replacement of two trains by five. The operating cost of the electric service, together with repairs, renewals, etc., worked out last year at 1s. 3d a mile, or a total of £1,225,000. The cost of the displaced steam service, estimated on present-day figures, would have been 2s. 6d. a mile, or a total of £1,019,000, so that the increased annual cost of the electric service was £206,000.

In the areas concerned they had carried 137,000,000 passengers per year before electrification. Last year they carried 215,000,000. The revenue from the earlier figure, at present-day figures, would have been £3,475,000. The actual receipts last year were £4,792,000, showing a difference of £1,316,000. Deducting the increased cost of £206,000 from this figure, showed that they had benefited to the extent of £1,110,000 a year, which represented 17½ per cent. on the capital expenditure.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1933

HANDS OFF THE PACT

Does the British Government regard the Communal Award as a closed or an open question? It is not easy to answer definitely. The Government seem to treat it as one or the other as it suits their convenience. For some time after the Award was published, it was often described as unalterable except at the desire of all the communities concerned. But curiously enough, the Select Committee issued invitations to various individuals and bodies to express their views on the Award as if it were an open question. And presumably the Government assisted the Committee in the selection of witnesses. Was this done to create false hopes and keep up the communal controversy? In his own evidence, however, Sir Samuel Hoare definitely stated with regard to the Award that "the Government has said its last word upon these proposals". Nor did the Committee protest against what practically amounted to the exclusion of the Award from its purview.

CAN COMMITTEE CHANGE IT?

But on Monday, when a number of representatives of the Hindu Mahasabha gave evidence, many memoranda were submitted protesting against the Award and the Chairman ruled at the very outset that questions on the Award were permissible. It is not at all clear whether the Committee will only play at discussing the Award or will claim the power to have it altered. The chances are that the proposals will remain substantially as they are. But whatever alterations may be made are hardly likely to help communal amity. The dangling of the hope of modifications before the people is only calculated, if not designed, to keep up the communal ferment.

JAYAKAR'S TACTICS.

What is most surprising is that men like Mr. Jayakar, who should have known better, should still be deceived by such a hope and join in the game of discussing the Award. We do not urge that the Award should be left alone but we must point out that there is little or no chance of its being altered by the Government of its own will or at the instance of the Select Committee. The only way it can and should be altered is as a result of an agreement between the communities concerned. But the tactics of Mr. Jayakar, Dr. Moonje and their friends are hardly likely to facilitate such an agreement. They are only playing into the hands of the reactionaries whose main aim is to divide the nation in every possible way.

REPREHENSIBLE MOVE.

Most reprehensible is the attempt that is being made to get the Poona Pact altered by the Government regardless of the wishes of the signatories to it and of the communities they represent. The attempt was made primarily by some Bengal caste Hindus but it seems to be supported by Dr. Moonje and some other Hindu Mahasabhites, though the Sabha itself has approved of the Pact. It is absurd for these persons to contend that, but Gandhiji's threat to fast unto death, the Pact would not have been accepted by the caste Hindus. In no province except Bengal has any serious objection been taken to the Pact till now. Even in Bengal only a few weeks ago a public meeting of Hindus in Calcutta supported the Pact and censured the attempts to repudiate it.

Nor is it yet shown how injustice has been done by the Pact to the caste Hindus of Bengal. The Depressed Classes there are not given more seats than their population warrants. the present figures of their population are proved to be an over estimate or if other flaws are found in the Pact, so far as it concerns Bengal, it should not be difficult to bring about a settlement with the local Depressed Classes and in that way to get the Pact changed. But the country and in particular the Depressed Classes will strongly condemn any intrigues with the Select Committee or the Government to get the Pact altered against their will.

Chance For Sir John

A resolution has been tabled in the Bengal Legislative Council calling upon the Government to appoint a Committee of three High Court Judges to inquire into the accusations which Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya has made against the Bengal Police in connection with their treatment of Congressmen in March last. The resolution has already been admitted and no doubt there will be some discussion. In their own interests the Government ought to support it and what is more act up to it, when it is passed. There have been very serious charges made against the Government and their mere refutation either by the Government of Bengal or the Secretary of State has convinced none. The Judges should be nominated by the Chief Justice himself and not by the Government, as everything ought to be above suspicion.

So far, there has been no inquiry into the charges against the Police, and nobody is going to be influenced by the mere word of a Secretary of State based on official reports, however vehement he may be. The Pundit has demanded a public trial so that he may have an opportunity of placing all the evidence he has before a properly constituted tribunal. The Government have not only missed an opportunity of vindicating their officials, but also of bringing home to the revered Pundit the enormity of his supposed offence. At present the charges made by him against the Police stand, as no amount of official denial will convince the public of their innocence.

Sir John Anderson who has been praising the Police at every opportunity should embrace this occasion for vindicating their honour. If the Government of Bengal oppose the resolution, Indians will draw the conclusion that the Government are afraid of facing an independent inquiry and are content to make mere counter-charges. Police rule in Bengal has not been an unmixed evil to the people, whatever the authorities may say. The opportunity offered by the resolution should make it possible for the Government to convince the public that the Police are immaculate and that they have nothing to hide from the gaze of ordinary mortals. The Government of Bengal will now be placed in a difficult position, as they cannot with any decency oppose the resolution for a public inquiry into the conduct of the Police. In the alternative they will have to convince the Council of the innocence of the Police—though, perhaps, it does not take much to do that in any Council.

Close The Andamans

In a few days there will be a public meeting in this city to demand that the Andamans Penal Settlement should be closed forthwith, for it is a disgrace to the people as well as to the administration and ought not to be continued for a day longer. Sir Samuel Hoare, who is considered by some of his admirers as the greatest friend of India, admitted in the House of Commons that the Cellular Jail was reopened, at the instance of Sir John Anderson's Government, as a convict settlement for the Bengal political prisoners. Sir John Anderson is no believer in kindness, for in one of his speeches at Dacca he told his audience that terrorism cannot be killed by kindness. But we can tell him that it cannot be killed either by official terrorism or severity.

Sir John Anderson is modest enough to consider himself as an expert in dealing with conspiracies and plots and other terrorist methods, which he dealt with so unsuccessfully in Ireland. His experience ought to have convinced him that severity is no remedy for political grievances, or even terrorism. However, Mr. S. C. Ray Chowdhury, M.L.C., has given notice of a resolution in the Bengal Legislative Council asking the Bengal Government to convey to the Government of India "that the Andamans as a convict settlement, and as a place for confinement of political prisoners, should be forthwith closed and that all prisoners from Bengal now confined there should be retransferred to Bengal, both on ground of humanity, as well as for allaying grave public anxiety."

We do not suppose the Government of Bengal will accept the resolution, if it is passed, for it goes counter to all their beliefs which are so dear to them. As it is, three political prisoners have already died in the Andamans, due to various reasons and the public cannot help believing that in that penal settlement all Sir John Anderson's pet theories against kindness to political prisoners are put into effect with the result that we saw. We have no belief in terrorism of any kind, by anybody however laudable the motives, whether by individuals or by any organisation. Our sympathy for the sufferings of the political prisoners in the Andamans is based on our anxiety that some genuine effort should be made for the reformation of these misguided young men, for by this time even the Government must see that mere severity has had no effect on the terrorists. An opportunity is now offered to the authorities to turn over a new leaf, and we hope Sir John Anderson will now try some other methods for a change.

Press Views

Chaos

As long as Congress Committees exist to potentially or actually control the activities of individual Congressmen, no matter whether openly or secretly, there is no chaos, however imperfect might be the discipline imposed or the supervision exercised. The moment all controlling and supervising authorities disappear, as they would do under the Mahatma's advice and as they do for all practical purposes even under Mr. Aney's scheme, the result can be nothing else but chaos and anarchy. In the presence of the supreme issue thus raised by Mr. Aney's action the question of the exact method which the Congress should follow pales into insignificance.—"Tribune."

Jekyll And Hyde

Among the "delegates" to the Joint Select Committee, who deluged Sir Samuel Hoare with fulsome praise was also Sir Hari Singh Gour. He gave the assurance to all concerned that "Sir Samuel's evidence would create a very favourable impression in India with regard to the future constitution and would largely allay the doubts which had arisen."

This is the same Sir Hari Singh Gour who has written a sad letter to Mr. Gaya Parshad Singh grieving over his helplessness. He says in his letter "White Paper or no White Paper, there is no question of further advance, though there is some possibility of mitigating some safeguards.... this is likely to continue for a period of five or ten years. It is a very disappointing outlook but I cannot change it to make it less disappointing."

Why does Sir Hari Singh speak with two voices? This political Jekyll and Hyde duality would be intelligible if it could deceive anybody.—"National Call."

Disillusioned At Last

The one substantial good which India has received from England—which nobody can dispute, not even Mr. Iyengar—is Disillusionment. For it is on this strong foundation of Disillusionment that India's fight for freedom rests. To shake this foundation is to attempt to bring down the mansion of Swaraj that is being fast raised. Now and then some of late the Knights of the Round Table and the J.P.C. in particular, have attacked the foundation, but fortunately for India it is kept in tact. It is a happy augury that the dawn of disillusionment has, at last, come upon Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar's mind. As a result, from what we learnt from Reuter, he packed his kit and is now on his way back home. We only feel very much that it should have taken so much time, so much labour and so many trips to London, for this dawn to come.—"Swarajya".

Convene A. I. C. C.

The decision to suspend all Congress organisations is being increasingly criticised by prominent Congressmen. Babu Purshottamdas Tandon seems to believe that the Poona Conference was an "informal" body and its decisions should be scrutinised by the A. I. C. C. and suggests convening a meeting of that body. The A. I. C. C. can review the whole situation in the light of public criticism of Mr. Aney's statement and the Viceroy's refusal to grant an interview to Mahatmaji. Dr. Gopichand of the Punjab also endorses Babu Purshottam Das's suggestion for holding a meeting of the A. I. C. C. The views of these life-long Congressmen should not, we think, be lightly brushed aside.—"Advance."

FILM AS AN ART

Naturalism The Wrong Ideal and Medium

Not so long ago there were still people who denied that the film could be an art at all. But since such fine films as "Le Million," 'Kameradschaft,' and 'Madchen in Uniform" have been seen and discussed by everybody, everywhere, it is generally admitted that this film business has a special art of its own. What has been needed for some time is a book which shall explain what are the tools and the materials of this art, and how they must be used if good films are to be made.

Last year a young German Rodolf Arnheim, who has had actual experience in the directing of films, wrote a book called "Film als Kunst"; and it has now been translated into English, with fifteen particularly well-chosen illustrations, under the title "Film" (Faber, 15s.). Like most German books of theory, it is serious, with no chat about directors or funny stories of stars, and the translation is a little on the ponderous side; but nobody can afford to miss it who really loves the film and wants to know how it is done well, and how it could be done better, writes Elizabeth Coxhead in "John. O'London's weekly"

RE-ARRANGING REALITY.

What makes the film an art? In its very early days the answer was that it reproduced reality exactly. The audiences which flocked to see the Lumiere films at the Empire were immensely excited by pictures of trains starting, traffic in Trafalgar Square, and other sights already familiar and real to them. Yet actually there was no art in these pictures the cameraman was simply a machine, recording what was "there." When directors first discovered that they need not just show what was 'there' that they could alter and fake and re-arrange reality, and create a film-reality which was independent of the objects photographed, then the art of the film began. The director became an artist when he acquired the power to choose.

Herr Arnheim gets at once to the root of the matter when he calls the film medium "unreal." It is scarcely more real than the stone of the sculptor or the painter's colours. The sculptor and the painter use materials which are unconnected with their models, to re-create those models for us; and their work is artistic in proportion as the character of their medium makes itself felt. The picture we admire is not the one in which every leaf is reproduced exactly as is in nature, but the one which suggests leaves by certain effects of brushwork and colour which translates leaves into terms of painting.

CAMERA-ANGLE.

The raw material of the film a strip of photographs, is a step closer to reality than paint or stone; but when we think of it projected on to a screen, we see at once what a gulf there is between the moving image and the image which the actual world makes on our eyes. It has no colour; colour has to be suggested by a graduation of black to white. It has no depth: it is projected on to a plane surface (the screen) and though sometimes, as in a scene where somebody move away from the camera, we are tricked into imagining depth, at the back of our minds we know that we are only watching a series of flat pictures, not peeping through a mirror into another real world. In the same way, film space and film time are not dependent on space and time in real life: events can be shown simultaneously which actually took place at different times or far apart.

Herr Arnheim proceeds to show us that on these discrepancies between the film and the reality it is reproducing, all the director's

(Continued on page 7.)

Frankly Speaking

CAMPAIGN AGAINST HENDERSON.

We wonder why some people in Britain are so anxious to get rid of Mr. Arthur Henderson from the Disarmament Conference, where he is doing very good work and sturdily fighting against odds.

His absence from the Commons has been a great handicap to the Labour Party and his great debating power and ability will be a tower of strength to Labour at this juncture if he comes back.

It is quite unnecessary that he should severe his connection with party politics at present, because of his position as President of the Conference. The suggestion is absurd.

No doubt the "National" Government, particularly Mr. MacDonald and his new friend, Sir John Simon, would be glad to have him resign from the Disarmament Conference, but we do not suppose Mr. Henderson will oblige them.

AN ABSURD ALLEGATION.

Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, one of the witnesses now giving evidence before the Select Committee, is reported to have said in London, according to the "A. B. Patrika," that the terrorist movement in Bengal was "a holy war against Muslims" and that the Governor should have powers to expel Congressmen who obstructed in the Councils!

Mr. Chatterjee was regarded an extremist once, and unless he has lost all reason, he could not have been guilty of this malicious propaganda. The Terrorists war against the Government and their adherents and not against Muslims.

Mr. Chatterjee must have made these misstatements simply with a view to curry favour with the Tory reactionaries.

Even Sir Alfred Watson, no friend of India, said that the terrorist movement was primarily directed against the Government, and not against any particular community.

Hindu Sabhaites make a grave mistake in supposing that propaganda of this kind will help their cause in England.

WHY THE P. AND O.?

The Secretary, Foreign Universities Information Bureau, Bombay has sent a circular to Indian students going to Britain for higher studies, advising them to travel by the P. and O.

We do not know whether it is the business of the Secretary to advertise a particular steamship company, to the exclusion of others.

Indians prefer travelling by foreign steamers, not only because it is cheaper to do so, but because it is more comfortable and they are treated better.

If the University had tried, we have no doubt it could have secured better terms from any other line. Even members of the highly paid Services find it more expedient to travel by one of these Continental steamers. We wonder why the Bombay University should be unduly fond of the P. and O.

HONOUR FOR INDIAN CADET.

We congratulate Flight-Cadet A. M. Engineer on the award of a special prize at the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell as the "best all-round pilot."

His success should be a strong encouragement to the other Indian Cadets at Cranwell, of whom three are said to be in the senior term and expected to pass out in December.

Indians have never failed to give an excellent account of themselves in any sphere whenever they are given the necessary facilities for training.

Facilities for military training are at present unconscionably few, but if these are availed of to the utmost and agitation is kept up for move, it should not be long before the Indian Defence is substantially Indianised.

ENDLESS EXPENDITURE.

The Government of India have secured the sanction of the Secretary of State, for India for a big building programme at New Delhi, preparatory to launching the Federation, it is stated.

The Assembly will, accordingly, be asked to sanction the amount, and we have no doubt that that body will cordially comply.

We do not know whether the new building programme is necessary or not, but one would have thought the Government had already spent enough money on pretentious buildings in New Delhi.

It was never thought in the beginning that the change of capital would involve the country in such colossal expense as has proved to be the case, or there would have been the fiercest opposition to the transfer.

Now the new constitution is to be made an excuse for further extravagance and the stream of expenditure threatens to be endless.

Readers' Views

AMERICAN AND BRITISH FILMS

From F. R. N.

Mr Shiavax S. Kapadia's letter in your issue of 1st August gives point to the quality of British pictures. He blames the exhibitors for showing British pictures when much better pictures in every respect can be had from America. While this matter can be rectified, it can be done by the picture-going public and not by the exhibitors. The exhibitors are out merely to collect money from the public. When the public willingly pays the same for seeing pictures of an inferior quality why should the exhibitors not collect as much money as the public are willing to part with?

Our people are fond of aping the English in many things. Let them ape these same people in the matter of forcing the exhibitors to show good pictures. Some time ago the British Government brought out a law which compelled the cinema exhibitor in England to include a certain percentage of British pictures in his programme, and imposed a fine for breaches of the rule. The exhibitor obyed the law, but the discerning picture-going public soon put matters right.

People just did not go to the pictures as they used to. The showmen's profits began to dwindle to such an extent that they ignored the quota of British pictures the law compelled them to show, and gladly paid the fine as being the lesser of the two evils.

If the British pictures shown in Bombay are not of the quality the Americans have standardised, the picture-goer has just to keep away from the cinemas for a little while. As this will react adversly on the pocket of the exhibitor, he will soon set about showing good pictures only.

While on the subject may I inquire why it is that German pictures are not brought out to India? In my humble opinion these latter surpass even the American pictures in photography and "stage effect." As for acting they are as good as the best any Americans can show.

"PLIGHT OF MURBAD PEASANTS"

From R. E. Pradhan, Murbad Taluka.

Murbad is one of the Talukas in the District of Thana. Recently Government made revision Settlement of the Taluka and increased the land revenue by 33 per cent. Taking into considerations the present rates of paddy which have fallen enormously.

On account of the world-wide trade depression, the peasants find it very difficult to pay the heavily increased revenue. They cannot realise even the cultivation cost out of the produce. They are required to sell off most of their produce to meet the Government's dues, and thus starve themselves and their family members throughout the year. They appealed several times to the Government to suspend the revision settlement and give them substantial relief but all their appeals seem to have fallen on deaf ears.

Government have already, and rightly so, suspended the revision settlement of other Talukas in the District of Thana. Under such peculiar miserable circumstances it is sheerly unjustifiable to exact the heavily increased land revenue from the peasants which is without least doubt beyond their capacity. It is certainly an irony of fate that the naked peasants should starve in their shattered huts when weekly garden parties are being feasted upon at palatial Government Houses. The present taxes have so heavily burdened the masses that they are practically crushed under them. The economic distress has become so acute that the peasants have bankrupted themselves of their little savings.

I would appeal to our representatives in the Council who have practically betrayed our cause and have absolutely forgotten their pledges and promises solemnly made while on election campaign, to undertake this question and help the starving peasants in their miserable plight. I also, Mr. Editor, appeal to you to undertake our cause and help us through your editorials.

GOAN MASS MEETING

From J. B. de Costa.

I have read with much amusement the letter of "Realities" in your to-day's issue. It is a pity he does not stick to strict facts. I was one of the amused spectators at the Editors(?) meeting held at the Catholic Library at Cavel. The audience all told was not more than sixty misguided souls. Anyone who has been to the Library will tell you it it can hold 300 people.

As regards the I.L.I. meeting your reporter will be better able to tell you.

As to why Goan doctors, professors and others have not taken part it is perhaps that they do not care a jot for the Portuguese politics. They are more content to remain British subjects, a thing that will be most advisable for all Goans to do.

IN DEFENCE OF GAMBLING

From "Sportsman"

Your purely nationalist paper available for the legitimate grievances of the people, induces me to take advantage of and urge you to publish the following in your next issue.

I saw a few days back in your paper that Mr. Surve is going to table a resolution in the next sessions at Poona in respect of Cotton Future gambling to be stopped or prohibited. Perhaps Mr. Surve being a rich man and happy cannot realise how many poor families in these hard days are able to solve their financial difficulties through the medium of this resource and by indulging in this game which is far better than games of Bridge, Poker, etc., indulged in all the big and small clubs. He should also care to know the miseries and sufferings of thousands of unemployed as well as employed who are incapable of making both ends meet without this additional income in cotton future business.

I am one of those players myself for several years (not to speak of my neighbours, friends, relations, acquaintances and surroundings all indulging in the game according to their means) and I dare say that I have been able not only to maintain my children's school going and other household expenses but whatever little I can spare even goes towards helping the needy.

I do not say that all, the poor and ignorant people would make as much as I and my type would make, as it requires close study of Liverpool and New York Market, some study of some antique charts books and almanacs, and lastly study of the planetary system.

Hence I hate this business being placed under the category of speculation or gambling though it may appear to many to be so. It is a blessing in disguise which Government, as well as Police, very well understand and if there was no such thing many people would not anyhow be in a position to maintain themselves and eke out their existence and thus live in peace, instead of earning by theft, robbery and fraud.

IN DEFENCE OF G. D. A. EXAMINATION

From "A Graduate."

I may state at the outset that I am not taking up cudgels on behalf of the G. D. A. Board but I am giving my own candid opinion in the matter for which, none else but I myself am responsible.

In my opinion the policy adopted by the G. D. A Board in respect of G. D. A. examination since its inception is quite sound and justifiable in view of the few following points.

There are two classes of candidates appearing for this examination. There is one class of candidates who are anxious to get G. D. A. certificates merely for seeking some petty jobs of clerks and book-keepers of Rs. 30 to Rs 40 a month in some Government department or private offices on the strength of the certificate.

There are others who, after filling in their articles, with some practising accountants, get their G. D. A. diploma with an intent to start their career as professional accountants.

So one can easily see that the candidates of the former class can achieve their objective and serve their purpose by getting L. C. C. or some such easily obtainable certificate without wasting their time, money and energy after G. D. A examination as the standard of accountancy knowledge required for clerkship need not be so high.

G. D. A. examination is really meant for the latter class of candiates who are called upon to bear the heavy responsibility of certifying the high moral integrity of Indian commerce and industry throughout the whole of India.

So G. D. A. Board is to be congratulated upon maintaining such a high standard of examination which is the only test of admitting fittest candidates to such a responsible profession.

MUSLIMS ASSURE COMMUNAL GOVT. NOT POSSIBLE

Effective Representation For Hindus And Sikhs In Bengal And Punjab: Begum Shah Nawaz Demands Franchise For Women

LONDON, August 3.

Views of the Moslem League and the Conference on constitutional questions were submitted to Select Committee on Tuesday by Mr. Abdullah Yusuf Ali. Sir Mohamed Yakub, Dr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Doctor Shujauddin and Khan Sahib Rashid Ahmad.

The Memorandum quoted a resolution of the Moslem Conference held at Delhi on January 1, 1929, and a resolution of the Executive Board of the Moslem Conference held at Delhi on March 26, 1933 and said that if the White Paper was modified on the lines indicated in them, Moslems would render substantial help in making the new constitution a success.

WOMEN AND VOTES.

The Memorandum opposed giving women votes merely because their husbands were enfranchised. Witnesses explained that this was due to the desire to place women on equality. They should, therefore, have same qualifications in regard to property and education.

Miss Pickford suggested that as Moslems claimed weightage for minorities, it was fair to introduce differential qualifications for women.

Sir M. Yakub declared that the analogy did not apply as women were not a separate community.

Begum Shah Nawaz referred to a number of meetings held by Indian women to protest against the inadequacy of their representation.

Mr. Yusuf Ali replied that the number of vocal women in India was small.

Dr. Suhrawardy said his experience showed that women who were at present enfranchised did not vote.

Sir A. Chamberlain asked for suggestion how more women were to be enfranchised.

LITERARY TEST?

Witnesses expected that the number would increase with the spread of education and improvement in social standards. They indicated that they would not object to the adoption of literacy test, if practicable.

Mr. Cocks deprecated the forcing of women into communal electorates and suggested that witnesses were largely expressing masculine view.

Sir M. Yakub replied that women shared their views.

"UNFAIRLY TREATED."

Marquis of Zetland suggested that the Moslem view that minorities were entitled to weightage should apply to the Hindus in Bengal Mr. Yusof Ali disagreed and said that Moslems were reduced to a minority in Bengal and referred to their condition that no majority should be reduced to equality or minority.

The Memorandum claimed that Moslems were unfairly treated in Bengal and Orissa.

Marquis of Zetland asked if they claimed absolute majority in Bengal.

Mr. Yusuf Ali said: "They should have sufficient majority for the will of the people to prevail", and pointed out that Hindus had permanent majority in other provinces.

Marquis of Zetland agreed "but only because Muslims insist on separate electorates". He said he would intensely dislike any solution which would leave bitterness between Hindus and Muslims and suggested that a fair solution would be, disregarding special seats, to divide the remainder on population basis.

Mr. Yusuf Ali suggested that the will of the people in that case would never prevail.

COMMUNAL GOVT. NOT POSSIBLE.

Replying to Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Dr. Suhrawardy said that Muslims always held the opinion that communal majority should not rule over minority and particularly in the Punjab and Bengal it was never conceived that communal Government was possible. He expressed the opinion that in these provinces there was far greater likelihood of party system emerging than in other provinces on account of very effective representation given to the Hindus and Sikhs as a result of which no Ministry would be able to disregard the minority.

Sir N. C. Sircar said: "I wholly deny this."

Witnesses made it clear that they favoured placing "Residual Powers" with provinces. They were not prepared to accept Sir S. Hoare's suggestion for election of Muslim members to the Upper House preferring separate electorates composed of Muslim Members for Provincial Legislatures.

REPRESENTATION IN SERVICES

With regard to representation in the services, they urged that the number of posts for Muslims should be fixed for each province at a figure corresponding to their representation in the Legislature provided any Muslim appointed was qualified and efficient.

MUSLIM SUPPORT TO W. P.

The evidence generally supported the White Paper and indicated that witnesses were not prepared to wait for unreasonable time for Federation. Witnesses did not share the apprehensions felt in some quarters in Britain that communal difficulties would render a large measure of responsible government unsafe. They were strongly in favour of transfer of law and order in all provinces.

With the adjournment of the Select Committee the delegates are planning to leave London and several of them are likely to take holiday trips to Europe. The number of those who are returning to India is hitherto uncertain. Mr. Joshi and Sir A. P. Patro have left by P. and O. express.

POONA PACT ECHO.

In an interview with Reuter Sir A. P. Patro deplored that some of the evidence had stirred the dying embers of communal fire. He said that whatever the defects of the Poona Pact, there was no doubt that it was accepted by many Hindus as an inevitable adjustment. Sir A. P. Patro added that Muslims had wisely stressed more constitutional than communal problems.

Though it is almost impossible at present to lay down a definite programme, it is understood that the remainder of Sir S. Hoare's evidence and evidence of other witnesses still to be heard, are likely to occupy about four weeks when the Select Committee re-assembles. This will be followed by consultations and it is generally expected that delegates will be free to return to India about the second week of November.

The Select Committee heard evidence of Indian Officers Association and adjourned till October 3.—Reuter.

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MANAGER.
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Lady Willingdon being greeted by the Maharaja of Bikaner, at the Mole Station on her arrival from London by the Mail Boat on Thursday morning.

MUSLIMS PICKET PEARL TALKIES AT AMRITSAR

Police Arrest Ahrar Volunteers; Crowds Dispersed By Lathi Charge

(From A Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, July 31.

For the last 10 days, the Muslims of Amritsar had been protesting against the exhibition at the Pearl Talkies of "Afzal" or Hoor-i-Haram a picture produced by the Aganta Cinetone Ltd., of Bombay and that of "Noor Jahan" at the Royal Talkies, Amritsar, on the ground that both of them injured their religious susceptibilities and brought into contempt the Mussalman rulers of the past.

The proprietors of the Royal Talkies acceeded to the Muslim demands and deleted "Nur Jahar" off their programme.

The proprietors of the Pearl Talkies insisted on showing "Hoor-i-Haram" at their cinema house.

LATHI CHARGE.

The picture was screened for the first time on the 28th July. Muslims picketted the cinema house and succeeded in preventing the Muslims from going in. The police made 13 arrests. On the 29th July, Maulana Abdul Ghaffar Ghaznavi, President of the Anjuman-i-Ahrar-i-Islam was arrested in the afternoon. The picketing by Ahrar volunteers was resumed in the evening, and as a consequence, 9 Muslims were arrested.

There was a pose of foot and mounted police outside the cinema house during the shows.

On the 30th, Muslims again picketed the cinema house and the police made 11 arrests. A crowd of spectators had almost blocked the road leading to the Rambagh Gate and in order keep the traffic open, the police had to resort to lathi charge, as a result of which some people sustained injuries. The mounted police dispersed the crowd.

The Muslim volunteers again picketed the cinema house today and about 20 of them offered themselves for arrest, but only 4 arrests have been made. The crowd of spectators is again swelling and the mounted police is doing its best to keep them in check.

DOLLAR WEAKENS FURTHER

LONDON, August 3.

Dollar this morning weakened touching 4.58 on further unofficial American inflation rumours.

The Washington correspondent of the "New York Herald" declaras that the inflation and devaluation of dollar has been postponed but not abandoned. He adds that certain anti-inflationists believe that devaluation is feasible and will conform to the new domestic price level and stabilise dollar.—Reuter's Special.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon received:—His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal, The Rani Sahiba of Phalton, The Yuvaraja of Phalton and The Raja of Malegaon at Jayamahal on Thursday.

The Viceroy granted interviews to:—Mr. I S Haji and Mr. P R Cadell.

Their Excellencies honoured Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola with a visit and stayed for tea.

The following had the honour to be invited to dinner on Thursday:—Dame Clare Butt, Colonel de Satge, Major and Mrs. Burv Miss Wade, Captain Gough and Mr. Byrne.

FILM AS AN ART

(Continued from page 6).

selective processes depend. Because there is no real depth, the camera-angle chosen can alter the whole effect of a scene; a man photographed from above looks like a stunted starfish (see the remarkable picture of "a man walking" which illustrates the book). Photographed from the "worm's eye view," he looks like a foreshortened mountain, toppling and terrifying (shots of rich capitalists in most Russian pictures). He can be all head or all hands or all boots.

QUESTION OF SOUND.

The absence of space-time limitation makes possible 'montage,' the art of cutting up and cementing together the various strips of celluloid of which a film is composed. Montage' gives to the film its unique power of suggestion. The classical example of what it can do is Pudovkin's experiment of the same actor's face cut in with shots of a woman, a corpse, and a bun. And the English director John Grierson, tells how he had to edit strips of film showing lumbering in Canada, and how he created, simply by cutting, the effect of a log-jam on the river, which was not in the original negative at all.

And now there is the colour-film to be faced, and the stereoscopic film (as I write, comes a note from the Western Electric Company, the inventors of the sound-film, to say that a rudimentary "depth-film" is now in their laboratories). Will these, as Herr Arnheim thinks, kill the art of the film entirely by making it exactly like a copy-book, impossible to cut, to edit, to adapt to fake? Or will the mind of a Pabst, a Clair, or a Lubitsch find ways of juggling with colour and sterescopy and making them, too, help in the artist's eternal task of taking art away from copy-book reality into the true reality of the mind?

COMEDY OF HUNT FOR DACOITS

Jacobabad Congratulates, But Levy Denies Story Of Arrest

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, July 31

Abdul Rehman Brohi, wanted by Sind police in a number of armed raids and dacoities in border districts of Sind and for whose arrest large rewards have been offered, was seen by a Hindu resident of Jacobabad travelling in a train, so says a veracular newspaper of Jacobabad.

With the help of that merchant the police at a wayside station arrested Abdul Rehman and handed him over to the Levy Police at Sibi Junction. The Jacobabad police on receiving information about Abdul Rehman's arrest were over-jubilant and wired to the Levy Police to send Abdul Rehman to them under strong armed guard.

The Levy Police wired back in reply denying all knowledge of Abdul Rehman having ever been seen or arrested by them.

This Abdul Rehman, it may be mentioned has been a terror to the thousands of Hindu villagers living in the three districts of Northern Sind on the border of the Kalat States Abdul Rehman and his hordes have been carrying on looting since a long time, the victims invariably being Hindus.

SHARING-LOOT

The last dacoity by Abdul Rehman's gang was in Karimbux village of Jacobabad district in which the houses of all the Hindus in the village were raided and all their valuables ransacked. This dacoity created so much panic that many Hindus started a regular exodus to big towns. The police by vigorous measures have so far arrested five men alleged to have been concerned in this raid.

One of these undertrial prisoners has made a confession before a magistrate in which he gave fullest details as to how after committing the dacoity they divided the spoils in thirteen shares ten being for members of the gang and three for spies.

One of the arrested men has promised to help in taking the police to the secret hiding place of Abdul Renman on condition that he is granted King's pardon.

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD TO GO?

LONDON, August 3.

It is understood that Government is discontinuing the Empire Marketing Board after September 30.

The decision is a sequel to the recent meeting of Mr. J.H. Thomas with dominion ministers.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.	London, Aug. 3.
Previous Closing	4.53 1/4
To-day's Opening	4.56
To-day's Closing	4.54 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.	New York. Aug. 3.
Previous Closing	4.46 1/8
To-day's Closing	4.53 1/2

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

	New York, Aug. 3.
Previous Closing Rate	10.56
To-day's Opening Rate	10.59
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing Rate	10.42
Difference	—.14

BROACH EXPECTATION.

July/August	Rs. 207
April/May	Rs. 226

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

	Liverpool, Aug. 3.
Previous Closing Rate	6.03
To-day's Opening Rate	6.04
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	6.00
Difference	—.03

FRANC RATE.

	Paris, Aug. 3.
Previous Closing	84 23/32
To-day's Opening	84 23/32
To-day's Closing	84 5/ 8

FILM STAR PLAYS "TARZAN" IN COURT

Travels Without Ticket, Assaults Court Orderly, Bolts Away From Lock-Up; Jumps From Bridge And Gives Police Run

(From Our Correspondent).

KURLA, Aug. 3.

A "scenario" for film producers has been supplied by the dramatic revelations in the course of court proceedings against an unemployed cinema actor, who was led from an offence under the Indian Railways Act to graver offences under the penal code, resulting in his being sent to prison for an aggregate term of ten months' hard labour by Mr. V M Jadhav, Resident Magistrate, Kurla.

Kalandharlal Hasankhan, formerly a cinema actor, was alleged to have travelled without a railway ticket upto Ghatkopar on a down electric train.

He was further alleged to have crossed the lines with intent to evade payment. Consequently, he was placed for trial before the Resident Magistrate of Kurla on charges under section 112 and 122 of the Indian Railways Act. He was convicted of both the charges by the Magistrate on July 8 last and was sentenced to a fine a Rs. 2 in default a day5s simple imprisonment on each count.

SCENE IN COURT.

Unable to pay the fine, Kalandhar Khan was ordered to be taken to the Kurla Police lockup. During detention in the court premises for the issue of a warrant he was alleged to have assaulted an orderly of the court, in whose lawful custody he was at that time, by giving a slap in the face of the police constable, biting his right forearm and knocking him down in the clerk's room.

He was supsequently charged before the Kurla Magistrate under section 332 of the Indian Penal Code with having voluntarily caused hurt to a public servant on duty. He was detained in the lock-up as he was unable to furnish surety. Before judgment was delivered, he was alleged to have bolted from the custody of the guard in the charge of the Kurla lock-up.

RACE ON RAILWAY LINES

On July 15 last, Kalandhar Khan expressed his desire to have a bath. A head constable in-charge took him out, as the accused had to take a bucket of water from the verandah into the cell for his bath. The lock-up guard and two constables were standing near the accused who had the handcuff in the other hand.

All of a sudden the accused jumped forward and decamped. The police party ran after him. Another Police constable gave a whistle, on hearing which several constables went after him. A few passers-by also joined in the chase.

The accused passing through the Maharwada went on to the bridge and jumped on the railway lines. Near "A" cabin, the accused was overtake nby the complainant along with his constables. While running along the railway lines the accused had once tripped and got injured. It was also alleged that Kalandhar Khan had hurled stones at his pursuers.

TO RUN CONSECUTIVELY.

The accused pleaded guilty to the last charge.

The Magistrate, in the course of his judgment observed that as the accused had committed these offences within eight days and had troubled the police very much he deserved severe punishment. No doubt, said the Magistrate, the accused was young but his turbulent nature called for a deterrent sentence. He was, therefore sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge.

"I do not think that I should make this sentences concurrent with the previous one, as there would be no punishment for a subsequent offence" added the Magistrate.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Indian Sterling Loan Quiet But Steady

(From Our Commercial Corspndt)

Bombay Thursday 11 p. m.

On the London Stock Exchange 3-1/2 per cent Indian sterling loan ruled quiet but steady on Thursday and was quoted at £82-1/2.

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a rise of one point but owing to weakness on Dollar closed at a decline of 3 points.

The New York cotton market opened at a rise of 10 points but later, prices declined 20 points on the opening level on increased Southern selling. Later on prices ruled steady and were quoted 5 points lower.

SILVER

The London silver market ruled steady with small offering. India China Bars and prices closed as under:—

Spot Silver	17-7/8
Difference	plus1/8
Forward	17-15/16
Difference	plus1/16

Prices in the local market were as under:—

Silver 1st Settlement	Rs. 56-1
Silver 2nd Settlement	56-8
GOLD	—
1st Settlement	Rs. 30-13-6
2nd Settlement	Rs 30-14-0

CROSS RATES

The Dollar sterling cross rate opened at 4.55 and after a further advance to 4.60 declined to 4.56,—Frank cross rate was quoted 84.53

FIVE KILLED IN CLASH

Sikhs And Muslims Fight For Possession Of Land

LYALLPUR, Aug. 3.

A report from Jaranwala states that a serious fight arising from a dispute over the possession of certain land occurred in an adjacent village, resulting in four persons being killed on the spot and four or five seriously injured Of these latter, one died subsequently in hospital.

The combatants were Sikh tenants and Muslim Jats. The Superintendent of Police, Lyallpur, and Jaranwala Police have hurried to the spot.

Details are lacking.—A. P.

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TRAGIC SEQUEL TO SANTA CRUZ MURDER CASE

Deceased's Father Receives Fatal Shock: Mother's Evidence In Court

With occasional sobs and sighs the sad figure of the aged mother-in-law of R.R. Misra, the accused in the sensational Santa Cruz Murder Case which is being tried by Rao Bahadur Kulkarni, First Class Magistrate, Bandra City, gave her evidence for the prosecution on Thursday.

PHOTOGRAPH OF ACCUSED

Attention of the Court was, at the outset, drawn by Mr. Tuljapurkar, one of the defence counsels, to a photograph of the accused appearing in the Illustrated Weekly "Times of India" dated July 30. Displaying the photograph in Court, he pointed out that it showed the accused in hand-cuffs. By this fact, he said the Times Press was trying to exploit the case of the accused. In the heading given to the picture it was stated that the photo was taken with the permission of the trying Magistrate. The Magistrate remarked that he had not definitely given his permission for photographing the accused, but had told the Times representative who had approached him for permission that he had nothing to do with it.

Mr. Tuljapurkar requested the Magistrate to ask the "Times of India" to publish an apology otherwise he said he knew how to deal with the Editor.

Sunderbai, the mother of the deceased, wife of the accused, deposed that she hailed from Dahigaon in the Punjab. She had two daughters Raniabai and Chotabai. Rania had been given in marriage to the accused who belonged to Bhori. The children born to Rania were four, two boys and two girls.

ACCUSED'S SECOND MARRIAGE.

The accused, she said, had sold his ancestral house after his father's death about seven years after his marriage with Rania. He used to live with the witness's family whenever he was out of employment. For the last two years he was working at Dwarka where he had taken Rania along with her children six months after getting employed. The feelings between Rania and her husband at that time appeared to be smooth and peaceful.

In the month of Ashadh last year the accused wrote to witness's husband Savlaram that he had married a second wife and asking Savlaram to take away Rania as the two wives could not get on amicably. As this request was not complied with, another letter was written by the accused requesting Savlaram to remove his daughter. This letter too remained unanswered. Fifteen days later Rania wrote a letter that she was being ill-treated by her husband ever since he married second wife. She also asked them to come to her and make some satisfactory arrangement.

VISIT TO DWARKA.

Ten days after the receipt of Rania's letter witness and her husband left for Dwarka, and on their arrival at the accused's house found his other wife with her mother and brother there. The accused then told them that they were not to stay in his house and took them to another house engaged by him in the town. Here Rania and her children were also sent to stay with them. They lived about 12 days in this house spending for their board out of their own pockets. It was at this time that Rania had told in full her story of ill-treatment meted out to her by her husband the accused and asked witness for advice in the matter.

REFUSED TO SEND SONS.

Witness and her husband then had a talk with the accused in the course of which they told the accused "never mind about the new marriage, but why are you ill-treating our daughter? You better send her and her children along with us to Dahigaon". To this the accused agreed to send Rania and the two daughters but not the sons. Witness and Savlaram then tried to persuade their daughter to go with them but she refused to go leaving her sons behind.

WIFE'S EFFORTS TO SEE SONS.

Accused sent Rania along with her daughter to Dahigaon in the company of a servant named Alha for confinement. Rania gave birth to a daughter in January last. Six months after her delivery, however, Rania asked her father to write to her husband and inquire if he would take her back to Dwarka as she was very anxious to her sons there. The accused replied that he would himself come and take her in two months. Rania again wrote a letter to the accused pressing him to take her back, to which accused replied that he would be arriving at Dhalgaon on June 10, but failed to come. Witness's husband then wrote to the accused asking him why he was putting off his coming.

ACCUSED'S VISIT

The answer was a telegram from the accused intimating that he had arrived at Bombay on his way to Dahigaon. On June 20 the accused came to witness's house by the 3 p.m. train without any lugguage. He asked Rania to get ready to start immediately by the next train. Rania asked accused to stay for two days as she expected her father was seriously ill. He declined to comply.

Savlaram also pressed the accused to stay but he did not listen to him either. One Gangaram who had a tailoring shop in witness's verandah was present there at this time. Witness forcibly remonstrated with the accused that it was not proper for him to take away her daughter when her father was seriously ill. He replied everything would be alright, remarking "he was an old man and would get over it."

At 5 p.m. accused took leave of Savlaram and went alone to the railway station and an hour later, he sent a message for Rania to come soon. Accordingly Rania with her children left at once. She was seen off by Gangaram and four others. She had taken with her a yellow trunk, a bedding and several items of gold and silver ornaments. All exhibits in court were identified by the witness.

DEATH OF FATHER.

Describing the most poignant part of her tale she said that on June 24 last a wire had been received from the Ville Parle police to the effect that Rania and her two daughters had been burnt to death. The wire was received at mid-day and at 2 p.m. her husband expired, his last words being ""Rania Rania!" as he breathed his last.

A Police Inspector came to witness's house about four days later and witness handed over to him through her sister's son Ramnarain all the letters, telegrams received from the accused. Among those was a postal acknowledgment of a M.O. for Rs. 15 sent to accused in repayment of the loan.

At the conclusion of Sunderbai's evidence the Case was adjourned till Friday.

BELDANGA CRIES FOR RELIEF

Jagat Narain Lall, General Secretary, All-India Hindu Mahasabha writes:—

I went to Beldanga and visited the places affected by the communal riot there. I was very much moved to see the distressed condition of the people, specially at Nowpukuria and Mirazapore. Almost all the huts of the former village have been completely burnt, and everything in them looted or destroyed. The sufferers, who are all poor Hindus have no means to reconstruct their huts and are only living on the doles offered to them by the relief organisations and benevolent persons. I found only a few huts being reconstructed out of the scanty funds available for relief.

The rains have added to the distress of the people and are washing away whatever still remains of the mud walls of the huts, the reconstruction of which has, therefore, become a very urgent and pressing necessity.

APPEAL TO HINDUS.

I am glad that at the instance of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha a strong and representative Relief Committee has been formed with the Mayor of Calcutta as its Chairman, Sjt. Sanat Kumar Roy Chowdhury and Sjt. Padamraj Jain as secretaries, and Sjt. Hirendra Nath Datta, Solicitor, as Treasurer for giving relief to the sufferers. The Committee has already appealed for funds for the purpose. I hope the Hindus all over the country will generously respond to the appeal and help the committee in relieving their distressed brethren. All contributions in cash and kind should be sent to the Secretaries, Beldanga Relief Committee at 36 Harrison Road or Sjt. Nirendranath Datta, Solicitor, Treasurer, at Temple Chambers, 6 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

"Great gloom was cast over the Ajmer city on the demise of Shrimati Chandra Devi Sharda on the 31st July. She was the widow of the late Rao Sahib Rambilasji Sarda and was a lady of charitable disposition ever ready to help the poor and the needy. She donated a sum of Rupees one thousand recently for erecting a room in the Dayanand Sadhu Ashram.

JUTES, FIRM AND MODERATE

Calcutta Share Market Report

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

Jute Shares were firm and moderate turnover resulted. In coals limited turnover at about unchanged rates, was observed. Teas ruled very steady with slightly better feeling. Miscellaneous was unchanged. Securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 per cent. Paper 73/4 small lot; 3-1/2 per cent. Paper 85/10 small lot; 3-1/2 per cent. New Loan 1947/50 94/14; 4 per cent. Loan 1960/70 98/4; 4 per cent. Loan 1943 102; 5 per cent. Bonds 1935 101/11; 5 per cent. Loan 1939/44 106/13; 5 per cent. Loan 1940/43 107; 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 113/2; 5-1/2 per cent. Loan 1938/40 107/15.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1200.

Coals:—Amalgamated coalfields 13/12; Burrakur 11/4; Equitable 17/12; Katras Jherriah 30/12; New Beerbhoom 9/12.

Jutes:—Albion 245; Anglo-India 351; Auckland 176; Bally 145; Barnagore 138 small lots; Jhitavalsah pref. 112; Cheviot 215 small lots; Clive 26/4; Delta pref. 116; Empire 38/8 small lot; Hooghly ordy. 64 small lot; Howrah 50; Kamarhatty 48; Kankinarrah 444 small lot; National 21/12; Orient 207 small lot; Reliance 72/12.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 9/6; Kangra Valley Slate 115; Bengal Telephone ord. 15/12; Benares electric 11/12; Tata Iron & Steel 2nd pref. 93; Calcutta Tramways ordy. 16/4.

Sugar Shares:—Carew & Co. 15; Chemparan 28; Murree Brewery 169 small lot.

Teas:—Amluckie 72; Bhatkawa 45; Central Cachar 86; Hasimara 36/4; Margarets Hope 180; Patrakola 815; Rydak 45/12; Tellapara 411/8 small lot.—A. P.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments Notified

Mr. U. H. Rana, on return from leave, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, vice Mr. A. F. Clarke, M.B.E., reverting.

Mr. A. E. Caffin, on return from leave, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, vice Rao Bahadur Tahilram Vaswan, reverting.

Mr. J. R. Harris, on return from leave, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Belgaum.

Mr. F. E. Sharpe, on return from leave, to be Superintendent of Police, Bombay Suburban District, vice Mr. G. Y. S. Farrant, M.C.

Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, on return from leave, to officiate as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, vice Mr. P. M. Stewart.

Mr. P. M. Stewart, Barrister-at-Law, on relief, to be District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar.

Mr. J. Abernethy, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dharwar.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Dhondo Mule, on relief, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Sholapur, vice Mr. S. T. Fernandez.

Mr. Shridhar Balkrishna Vaidya, on relief, to be District Deputy Collector, Poona, and to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector of Poona, vice Mr. H. S. Israel.

Mr. H. S. Israel, on relief, to do duty as Assistant Commissioner, Central Division, vice Mr. M. A. Phanse.

Mr. A. Master, C.I.E., I.C.S., Collector of Bombay and of the Bombay Suburban District, is granted leave from 9th October 1933 or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. M. A. Phanse, Assistant Commissioner, Central Division, is granted leave from 1st September 1933 till 28th December 1933.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Bhathena, Surgeon, Belgaum, is granted, from 3rd August 1933, leave upto 23rd January 1934.

Lieutenant-Colonel K. G. Gharpurey, to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, vice Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Bhathena, I.M.S., granted leave from 3rd August 1933 preparatory to retirement.

Dr. V. L. Sathe, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri, on return from leave, to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar, vice Lt.-Colonel K. G. Gharpurey, transferred.

Dr. (Miss) S. M. Telang to be Officiating Second Physician and Medical Officer, Out-Patients' Department, at the Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S. S. "Victoria" will be accepted at the General Post Office up to 10-30 a.m. on Monday the 7th instant.

Dr. Abdul Baki Muhammad Solieman Sheikh who returned to India from England per s.s. "Strathaird," after having obtained the degree of Ph. D. (Organic Chemistry) and other Diplomas from the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, under Professors J. F. Thorpe, F.R.S. & E.H. Formar D.Sc. He went out to England in 1931 and was the first Muslim to have passed the M.Sc. examination with distinction in the Bombay Presidency. He hails from Sukkur, Sind, where the family is well-known.

UNREST IN KASHGAR

Fighting Continues: Chinese Govt. Send Peace Mission

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

A Foreign Department Communique says that the latest reports from Kashgar show that the quarrels between the rival Commanders continue.

In Kashgar, Timur the Turki Commander, having succeeded in coming to terms with Usmanali, Khirgiz leader arrested Janib Beg and disarmed a part of the Khotan forces. Having received reports from Yarkand that minor incidents had occurred there between Khotan and Turki troops and that the Khotan leader had put to death some inhabitants, Timur on July 17 arrested Abdulla, Commander of Khotan forces in Kashgar and disarmed them without resistance and they have since dispersed. He then induced Usmanali to leave Kashgar for the hills with most of the Kirgiz.

SITUATION AT YARKAND.

Reinforcements to Turki troops were also sent to Yarkand where the situation is still unsettled. At Urumchi, Khoja Niaz Haji has come to terms with the Chinese authorities and is co-operating with them against the strong Tungan force from Kansu. Timur is reported to be opposed to this agreement and as a result of it to have resumed friendly relations with Ma Chan Tsang, Tungan leader in Kashgar.

The Chinese are said to have allotted the control of the country from Hami to Kashgar to Khoja Niaz Haji themselves retaining the area north of Tianshan. Meanwhile the Chinese Pacification Commissioner has been sent to Urumchi by the Chinese Government to enquire into the origin of the outbreak to ascertain the grievances of the people and do what he can to restore peaceful conditions in Sinkiang.—A. P.

STORM AT RATNAGIRI

RATNAGIRI, August 3

The monsoon has been vigorous here, six and half inches of rain being recorded within the last twenty-four hours. Mails due yesterday afternoon reached here this afternoon, there being transshipment over four miles (one mile by boat and three miles through knee-deep water) between Malkapur and Kolhapur, continues. Similar conditions pre-Downpour accompanied by storm vail throughout the district.—A P

HAILEY CANCELS RETURN TRIP

LONDON August 3

Sir M Hailey at the request of Sir S. Hoare is not returning to India to resume the Governorship of U P in August as originally arranged, but will remain in England for the further deliberations of Select Committee in Autumn.—Reuter.

REDUCTION IN 3rd CLASS FARE

Railway Earnings Show Remarkable Results

SIMA, Aug. 1.

An instance of how reduction in third class fares was helpful in increasing the passenger traffic and consequent earnings is available. The Third Class single journey fare from Jalgaon to Dhulia on the G.I.P. Railway and vice versa has been reduced from Rs. 1/13 to Rs. 1/8 with effect from 15th March 1933 and tickets at the reduced fare have been made available by all trains. The results obtained in this connection are satisfactory.

The success is all the more remarkable, as the distance by road between Jalgaon and Dhulia is 56 miles as against 93 miles by rail which involves a change of trains at Chalisgaon.

In competition with the road motor services, third class passengers holding ordinary tickets from Itarsi to Hoshangabad and vice versa have been allowed to travel by all trains with effect from 15th August, 1932. The results obtained so far in this connection are very satisfactory.—A. P.

LEICESTERSHIRE TROUNCE SUSSEX BY 6 WICKETS

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Match between Leicestershire and Sussex resulted in win for Leicestershire by six wickets.

SCORES.

Sussex 106 and 72 (Geary 4 for 26).

Leicester 145 and 38 for 4 (Langride 4 for 12).—Reuter's Special.

Sussex was second in the Championship tables and only conquerors of Yorkshire. The Champions, took a hiding at the hands of Leicester to-day.

Geary and Astill repeating their first innings bowling efforts. James Langridge and Wensley contributed 31 and 24 respectively of Sussex's 72 in the second knock.

They were only two to reach double figures.—Reuter

FIRST CLASS CRICKET

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The following are the closing scores in the First Class Cricket matches which commenced yesterday:—

Surrey vs. Northamptonshire:—Surrey 257 and 85 for four. Northants 256 (Thomas 62, Gover five for 91).

Essex vs. Middlesex:—Middlesex 368 and 26 for two. Essex 378 (Cutmore 83, O'Connor 74, Nichols 81).

Notts vs. Somerset:—Notts 402 for eight declared. Somerset 242 (J. Lee 62) and 20 for no loss.

Lancashire vs. Gloucestershire: Lancashire 262 (Hopwood 52 Eckersley 69). Gloucester 16 for no loss.

Worcestershire vs. Warwickshire: Warwickshire 524 for seven declared (Wyatt 187 not out). Worcestershire 185 (Pataudi 59, Nichol 52, Paine 7 for 50) and following on 7 for one.

RESULTS.

Norfolk vs. West Indies: Match ended in a draw. West Indies 496 for eight declared. Norfolk 257; (B. Rought Rought 57). West Indies second innings 35 for two.

Yorkshire vs. Glamorgan: Yorkshire won by ten wickets. Yorkshire 308 and four for no loss. Glamorgan 157 (Bowes seven for

Rugby vs. Marlborough: Rugby won by 168 runs. Rugby 246 and 252 for seven declared (Duncan 94, Dowson 59, Trevaskis four for 56). Marlborough 148 and 182.—Reuter's Special.

TEXTILE MILLS INCREASE IN AHMEDABAD

Factory Report Discloses Violation Of Rules Governing Employment Of Women

The number of factories subject to the control of the Factories Act increased from 1,795 to 1,852, says the annual Factory Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1932. There was the usual ebb and flow in the seasonal industries and in factories on the border line of the legal definition, but a few new factory industries were started, and the cigarette making industry grew in importance. A large factory for the hydrogenation of vegetable oils began operations in Bombay, and the textile industry again expanded in Ahmedabad, where 5 mills were opened and extensions in several other mills were made. The older mills, probably as a result of changing demands and competition from the newer mills, re-organised their machinery to some extent. The number of factories which actually worked during the year was 1,575 compared with 1,541 in the previous year. Of these, 816 were perennial and 759 seasonal concerns. 226 of the perennial and 625 of the seasonal factories were connected with the cotton industry.

The number of operatives employed in all industries was 389,647 compared with 381,349—an increase of 2.2 per cent. There was an increase of 4,886 in the Bombay mills which employ 142,112 operatives, and 4,572 in the Ahmedabad mills where 86,080 workers are employed.

WOMEN EMPLOYEES.

The numbers of women and children employed were 73,977 and 2,792 against 73,477 and 3,041 respectively in the previous year. The reduction in the number of children occurred mainly in Ahmedabad where the cotton industry is following the lead given by the Bombay mills some years ago. Owing to the economic depression there was an increase in the irregularities relating to the employment of women and it was necessary to institute prosecutions against fifteen factories for employing women before and after the hours laid down.

SANITATION.

The mills in Ahmedabad have outpaced Municipal facilities and a drainage scheme has been under discussion for several years. Conditions in the Dharavi tanneries were investigated. There has been a long history of neglect in this industry and its financial resources are very low. It has been possible with the co-operation of the Health Department of the Municipality to effect considerable improvements although the tanneries are not amenable to the Factories Act.

All the new Ahmedabad mills have been equipped with efficient ventilating and cooling systems and the benefits both to the workers and the process are well recognised in this centre. A Bombay mill introduced a cooling and humidifying plant whereby departmental cooling powers were increased by about 50 per cent. The ventilation of other departments has also been improved.

FALL IN ACCIDENTS.

The number of accidents reported during the year totalled 5,572 of which 37 were fatal, 1,331 serious and 4,204 minor. These figures represent a decrease of 631 in the number of accidents and 626 in the number of persons injured as against the previous year. The fall in the percentage of accidents per 100 employed was from 1.62 to 1.43 per cent.

The report describes the measures taken for the organisation of "Safety First" services in industrial undertakings. The "Safety First" idea has not spread to any great extent. With the exception of the comprehensive Safety First organisation set up by the G. I. P. Railway little had been done in the factories of the Presidency to further the cause.

SAFETY FIRST PROPAGANDA.

The Mill-owners' Association, Bombay, kindly arranged a conference with the Managers at which the various problems were discussed, and it was decided to set up Safety Committees in a few mills as a trial measure. Another useful agreement was that the Chief Inspector of Factories should meet a Sub-Committee of the Managers from time to time, review accidents, and discuss measures for their prevention. Safety Committees have accordingly been set up in the Jacob and Kastoorchand Mills, representative of the two largest groups in Bombay.

WELFARE AND HOUSING.

The volume of welfare work undertaken in factories showed an increase, although the progress was somewhat uneven.

A very novel development has taken place in Ahmedabad where the Textile Labour Association has sponsored a housing scheme to enable the lower-paid employees ultimately to own their own houses. Sixty houses in lines of ten tenements have been built. The area allotted to each tenement is 725 square feet of which 350 square feet is unbuilt on. The houses have been well built and the standard is very much in advance of that usually prevailing.

The Mill-owners' Association, Ahmedabad, has recommended the abolition of the practice of charging interest in advances of pay. A few mills at this centre permit money-lending activities amongst the hands at exorbitant interest rates.

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"White Paper With Deep Black Border"

Die-Hard Peers Denounce Hoare's Reform Proposals And Maintain Britain's Ultimate Security Rests On Her Bayonets

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

July 22

The Duke of Westminster, who gave a luncheon on behalf of the India Defence League at the Hotel Victoria on Friday, criticised Mr. Baldwin's policy on India. "The White Paper, to my mind," said the Duke, "has a deep border of black round it."

He said:—

MR. BALDWIN'S POSITION.

The man we have against us is Mr. Baldwin, who is a friend of all, and that makes it doubly difficult for us all. He is a man that England trusts, and a man who has held the highest office in the State. In this present Government he is trying to push this White Paper through as quickly as he can. (Shame).

He is a man of what they call kindly disposition. I hate the word. He has made what you call a gesture to Japan, which certainly has not been a success. He has made a gesture to America, about which I need not say anything. He, with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, has tried to set an example to the world. He has set an example in disarmament.

What is the result of that? We have a miniatrre Army and we have a Navy which is not what it used to be—(cheers)—a Navy that does not command the seas. I hope I am wrong in saying that, but I cannot help saying it. We have an Air Force which I am given to understand is the fifth in the world. Well, he has set this great example. What answer has he had from the other nations?

You may ask what this has to do with India. It has a lot to do with India. (Cheers). These two right hon. gentlemen, holding positions of great responsibility, are the two people who are trying to force this White Paper throught.

It is a White Paper which, to my mind, has a deep border of black round it.

CONSERVATIVES MUZZLED.

Viscount Wolmer, M.P., responded to the toast. The Government, he said, had never sought any mandate from the country on the subject of India and the White Paper. (Cheers).

The Conservative Party had been kept carefully muzzled at every party conference by assurances from our leaders that they were uncommitted, that nothing irrevocable was being done, and that the matter could be safely trusted to the hands of those who have it in charge. Then they saw the White Paper, which went a great deal further than the mass of the Conservative Party ever thought.

"Meanwhile," he continued, "the official literature of the Central Office of the Conservative Party has been packed with propaganda, and a mysterious organisation under the paradoxical title of 'Union of Britain and India' has suddenly leapt into existence like Eve plucked from Adam's ribs, and we are invited to be impressed by the fact that it is run by the chosen servants of Lord Reading and Mr. Wedgwood Benn.

The function of the India Defence League was to spread amongst the electorate the true facts in regard to India. Their second function would be to scrutinise with microscopic care every proposal in the report of the joint committee and in the Bill when it came before Parliament. (Cheers). He was convinced that the plan embodied in the White Paper could never be put into effect.

"The function of the Conservative Party," Lord Wolmer said, "is not to catch liberal buses—(cheers)—but to point the way to the people of this country as to how the sacred trust of our great Empire and their own prosperity can best be preserved. I am not in the least afraid to go to the English people on that issue."

He thanked the Duke of Westminster on behalf of the League for his kindness in inviting them to this gathering, and for presiding at it. He also said that he must pay a tribute to that patriotic section of the Press who had supported them.

"OUR ULTIMATE SECURITY."

Viscount Lymington, M.P., proposed the toast of the Imperial Services. Our ultimate defence and security in India was the Army. In the Civil Service they had men on the spot like the much misquoted toad on the harrow, men who could not answer for themselves.

They had in India a British Army of only something over 60,000 men. They were there defending a sub-continent which was the size of Europe without Russia, and which was far more varied and presented far more difficult territory.

Associated with them was the moral authority and the justice of the Civil Service, and behind them was the Navy, which alone could keep communications in time of crisis. One of the difficulties that men in the far dependencies had to content with was the feeling of isolation. They must be wondering all the time what the people were going to do to support them, and he was sorry to say that some of them must have grave doubt whether they would be supported at all.

It was their duty to see that they kept something worthy for these Services to defend. They must combine against all the forces of disruption and sentiment sometimes of unpatriotism and sometimes of goodwill, and they must see that they were not beaten piecemeal.

Lord Wolmer had said that the traditions of 4,000 years could not be destroyed by any number of Round Table Conferences. Nothing could be worse than to try to destroy any tradition until they were ready with something better to put in its place.

They were there to say that the acids of corruption and doubt should no longer continue to eat into the steel fabric of the England they stood for. There were some who said, "Oh, well, you may be perfectly right, but after all it is going to last our time." But it might not last our time. If this method of sliding and slipping was allowed to go on there might be no Empire left for the Services to defend.

Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob, responding to the toast, said that, although the Navy and the Army and the Air Force had been very much reduced, he could assure his hearers that they were still extremely efficient. The question which interested him was what would be the effect of the proposed constitutional changes in India on the armed forces of the Crown in India.

Until the English went to India the country was always afraid of invasion. The English came in and that fear ceased. A coastline between 5,000 and 6,000 miles was defended by our Navy, and for that service what did India pay? The munificent sum of £100,000 per annum. There was no doubt that the Services were playing the game in India, hampered though they were at times, and if they were wanted in case of emergency it was certain that they would not fail.

NOT AFRAID OF ISSUE.

Viscount FitzAlan, proposed the toast of the Chairman.

The Duke of Westminster briefly acknowledge the toast.

There were then cries from the company for speeches from Lord Lloyd and Mr. Churchill.

Lord Lloyd said that he believed that the Duke of Westminster had coined a phrase which will become famous throughout the length of the country a White Paper with a black edge. Personaliy he was not afraid of this issue.

Mr. Churchill said that they had taken a step forward upon a path from which they should not turn.

"If we are able to insist," he continued, "as in my opinion we shall be able to insist, that before a Federal System for all India is set up, the Provinces of India shall prove that they can give good, just, decent government to masses of India and can show loyalty to the King Emperor, if we are able to prevent the police and judiciary being handed over to an untried Assembly, if we can make it clear to all the world that we have in no way relinquished our interest in the welfare of the masses of the Indian people, then we shall not have deserved ill of our country."

Mr Bhansaheb Kudale, Chairman of the Satara School Board, was recently presented with a purse of Rs. 3,000 for his public services.

THROW IT OPEN TO ALL COMMUNITIES

St. George's Hospital: Commissioner's Suggestion Approved

The Corporation considered a letter on Thursday from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, in regard to the St. George's Hospital.

The Municipal Commissioner in his letter dated 28th July stated:

The last proposal that Government make is to throw open the hospital to all communities and reserve a section only for European patients. This appears on the whole to be the best solution, although the reservation of the North Block with 71 beds for a normal attendance of 30 European patients, would seem to be unnecessary.

The Corporation approved of the suggestion of the Commissioner.

WATER TEST GRANT.

The Corporation also sanctioned Rs. 1,050 for testing samples of Ulhas River to supplement water supply in Bombay should necessity arise in future.

GLANCY POWER HOUSE

Rumours Of Inquiry Commission

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Aug. 1.

It is rumoured that a Commission has been appointed by the Holkar Government to enquire into the administration of the Glancy Power House of the State.

M. S. M. R. BREACH REPAIRED

BEZWADA, Aug. 3.

With reference to a message of August 1, the Traffic Superintendent wires:—

"Breaches between Nidamanur and Uppulur, and also between Dosapadu and Tarigoppula, have since been repaired and through running will be resumed from noon to-day. Trains will run between Bezwada and Masulipatam as usual".—A. P.

TYPICAL STATE UNIVERSITY IN AMERICA

(Continued rfom page 5).

are offered. It is a teaching University and of non-affiliating type. All colleges are housed in one compound and instead of being self-sufficient Units, they are complimentary in character. That is, each college is devoted to one faculty and no subjects taught in one are duplicated in any other. For example there is only one school or department of chemistry which teaches all chemical subjects to other colleges where chemical subjects are required. This division of labour works for greater efficiency, economy and co-operation. It gives rise to academic patriotism of the University rather than that of the college. The American University is a true Alma Mater and like the Indian college does not fatten the student educationally only to hand him over to the slaughter house University for examination.

MINNESOTA UNIVERSITY.

University of Minnesota is a typical state University. In 1931-32 it had a collegiate student body of 17,756, non-collegiate 3,123 and extension 9,814. That is there were 30,693 students in all. The University has 13 faculties or distinct schools e.g., 1. college of science, literature and arts. 2. College of Engineering and Architecture, 3. College of Agriculture, 4. Medical school, 5. School of Chemistry, 6. School of Mines 7. College of Dentistry, 8. Law School, 9. College of Pharmacy, 10. College of Education, 11. Graduate School, 12. College of Business, 13. Library instruction. It has 109 departments distributed in 6 colleges, the others having 1 department each. It gives about 5,000 or more courses. Usually one rarely takes more than 10 courses per year giving between 30-40 credits. At this rate it will take no less than 500 years for one to finish all the courses given by the University.

The total land owned by the University covers 5,743 acres and is valued at 18,000,000 rupees in round numbers. It has 121 major buildings with average four stories and 204 minor or smaller buildings i.e., a total 325 buildings. Fully half are located in one place and compound. The value of the buildings is approximately 7 crores of rupees. The equipment alone is worth 2-1/2 crores of rupees while other equipment such as books, live stock and others are worth another 2-1/2 crores. It has an endowment of about 4-1/2 crores and annually spends 9-1/2 million dollars or approximately 3-1/2 to 4 crores of rupees. On full time basis it has a faculty of 1303 and clerical and service staff 1,072 in all 2,375. It was strictly organized in 1869. It has had four presidents, the present one being the fifth.

ADMINISTRATION.

The organization of a state (Government) University in America is quite different than anything we know of here. In a democratic system of government where even the governors and certain judges are elected, the government of the University has very little democracy. The governor has directly or indirectly no voice in the University: the financial representation to the state is made by a Board of Regents or Trustees and this board makes the appointment of the President and sanctions budget and other higher appointments. This is a non-official body and is representative in character.

Except the authority of this Board all other powers educational or executive are vested in the President. He with the faculty council consisting of various Deans, forms the Technocrat of the University. There are no fellows ordinary or honorary, no senate, no syndicate, no study boards, no academic councils. The American people have found that democratic control in education tends to produce more by product heat than the desired illumination. There is no chance in an American University for canvassing, favouritism, useless discussions, jobbery, communalism etc. They understand that real work is in inverse ratio to discussion and that if you want your dog to bite, you should never allow it to bark.

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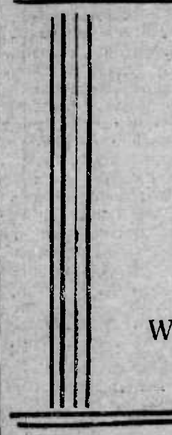

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U. P. ZEMINDARS FEAR CONGRESS WILL ENTER COUNCILS

Secretary Frantically Urges United Stand And Appeals For Party Funds

Considerable apprehension due to the prospect of the Congress contesting the next elections is felt by U.P. zamindars. The alarm was given expression to by the General Secretary of the Zamindars' Association, in his report at an important meeting of the managing committee of the Agra Province Zamindars' Association recently held under the presidentship of Capt. Raja Durga Narain Singh of Tirwa, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Association, says the 'Hindustan Times"

"A little bird has whispered in my ears, that the Congress is entering the legislatures. The question therefore that at once presents itself is as to what is going to be our position, if we have to fight the Congress.

"Just realise the strength of their organisation and the amount of money and energy they have already spent and compare it with the case and dilatory methods which we have been adopting for our organisation and subsequent campaign," said the Secretary.

"Even if the Joint Parliamentary Committee can be persuaded to accept our hard-pressed demand for increasing the number of seats which have already been ear-marked, viz., six seats for the Provincial Legislature, it will be madness to think that the zamindars as such would get any appreciable increase in the number of their seats. That being so I want you to actually realise and visualise your future position in the coming legislatures," declared the Honorary General Secretary in presenting the report of the Association.

SINK OR SWIM.

"Whatever changes", he continued, "may come into our future legislatures the zamindars are by nature bound to support the constitutional government with which they must sink or swim. But in whatever modified form we may ultimately choose to recognise ourselves, and launch our scheme, for all practical purposes, it will mean expense and sacrifice of time and energy. It is no use postponing an issue by just forming a sub-committee and shirking responsibility. If we are at all businesslike we must do it now and here. The question of funds is the first one that is to be faced. The question resolves itself in some of us coming forward and announcing subscriptions for this work and a band of workers being found who will visit each and every district, try and form district Zamindars' Associations, in places where they have not been yet constituted and start regular propaganda work.

"I only hope that there will be at least some of us who will realise the danger of the precipice on which we are standing and take immediate steps to save us from what otherwise might end in a complete disaster.

UPPER CHAMBER.

"You must have all noted with gratification that the White Paper did admit the desirability of an Upper Chamber in the provinces of Agra and Oudh. They have,. however, not thought it expedient to increase the number of our seats in the legislatures, but this question, however, cannot be said to have been finally dealt with at the Joint Parliamentary Committee. The atmosphere created by the witnesses of the British Indian Association of Oudh and Agra Provinces Zamindars' Association has been reported to be very favourable. In the meantime, however, if we looked to the other side of the picture, we would be living in a fool's paradise if we did not actually face the danger of a very strong opposition that is being contemplated to be offered to us during the next electioneering campaign by the rival party.

"My heart is already broken as I do not find any answer whatever, not even a feeble answer to the great and important question of the zamindars' forming their own party and preparing the ground for the next election. I am placing the question of a party programme for the Agra Province Zamindars' Association before you."

Capt. Raja Durga Narain Singh Sahib of Tirwa, Vice-President of the Association donated a sum of Rs. 4.000 for the Association.

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CASTROL OIL CONCENTRATED
AGAR-AGAR
PUREST & BEST PHENOLPHTHALEIN
CHOCOLATE
BENZAMERICAN PEPPERMINT
CORRECTS CONSTIPATION COMPLEXION
A PACKET OF 3 MINTS COSTS ONE ANNA ONLY
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DEPRESSION INTENSIFIES

Monsoon Strong In Konkan, Deccan & Gujerat

POONA, Aug. 3.

The depression in North Bay has intensified and is possibly strong, centred this morning about sixty miles to Southeast of Chandbali. The monsoon has been strong in Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Gujarat, East Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur and Orissa and active in Lower Burma, North Madras Coast, West Rajputana, West Central India, North Hyderabad and Malabar.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, West Central India, East Central Provinces, West Rajputana, Gujarat, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Malabar, North Madras Coast and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Kumaon Hills, East Central India, West Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, East Rajputana, North Hyderabad, and Mysore; while a few falls have occurred in East United Provinces, South-West Punjab, Kashmir and North-West Frontier Province.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:--Gwa five inches; Tavoy, Bassen and Kyaukpyu two; Rangoon and Toungoo one and a half; Diamond Island and Akyab three quarters: Cuttack and Sambalpur three; Chandbali two; Daltonganj one and a half: Balasore, and Ranchi one; Burdwan, and Naya Dumka three quarters; Raipur three: Guna two; Pendra and Mukteswar one and a half; Jagdalpur one; Benares and Indore three quarters; Jubbulpore a half; Veraval seven; Mount Abu four: Baroda three; Dessa two; Bhavnagar one and a half; Hissar and Dalhousie one; Surat three quarters; Jodhpur, Ahmedabad and Dharampur a half; Mahableshwar ten; Khandala seven; Ratnagiri five; Bombay two; Poona. Belgaum and Mercara one and a half; Malegaon, and Calicut one; Aurangabad and Cochin three quarters.

Forecast:—Rainfall will increase in Burma, Southwest Bengal, Orissa, North Madras Deccan Coast, Central Provinces, Central India, and East Rajputana and the monsoon will continue strong in Konkan and Gujarat and active in Malabar and Chota Nagpur.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain will occur in Lower Burma, Orissa, Central Provinces, West Central India, Gujarat and Konkan during the next 48 hours.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

The following are the rainfall figures for August 3:—

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 3-8-33 at Colaba Point 1.81in: Fort 1.90in; J J Hospital 1.50in; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 1.52n.

Total since 1st June to date at Colaba Point 33.71in; Fort 51.32; J J Hospital 39.97in; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 37.73

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 at Colaba Point 46.52 in; Fort 53.46in; J J Hospital 51.08in

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 at Colaba Point 55.87 in; Fort 62.44in; J J Hospital 56.95 in.

The Official Barometer reading for August 3 is as follows:—

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.0 degF. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.78 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.58 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 3-8-1933.

Change of 8 a.m. brometer in past 24 hours —.047 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.1 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.2 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 79.7 degrees (5.2 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.0 (1.1 below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 87 p.c

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W N W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 1.81 inches

Total rainfall during the month 9.29 inches

Total rainfall during the year 36.36 inches

Weather remarks: Rain and squally.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 3.

B C. RATE:—
T T and D D 1|6

LONDON:—
Banks Selling T. T. and D D 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling T. T. 1/6 1/32 to Dec.
Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32
Ban Buying 3 Months 1/6 5/32 Aug/Sept.

New York B C. RATE:—
T T 297|3|4 nominal.
Banks Selling T T 295|3|4 nominal.
Banks Buying T T 292|1|4 nominal.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 635
Banks Buying D D 645

AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D D 61|3|8

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 82|1|2 nominal.
Banks Buying 60 Days 80|1|2 nominal.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 94|3|4

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 84|1|2

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D. D 156 1/4

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 61|3|8

BERLIN:—
Banks Selling D D 103|1|2

CROSS RATE:—
New York London Cross Rate 4.52 2nd instant.
Shanghai London Cross Rate 1|3 3rd instant.
Japan London Cross Rate 1|2 5|8 2nd instant.
London Paris Cross Rate 84.81 2nd inst.
London Belgium Cross Rate 23.77 2nd instant.
London Switzerland Cross Rate 17.14 2nd instant.
London Italy Cross Rate 64.12 2nd inst.
London Berlin Cross Rate 13.92 2nd inst.
London Holland Cross Rate 8.21 1|2 2nd inst.
London Stockholm Cross Rate 19.38 1|2 2nd inst.
London New York Cross Rate 4.46 1|2 2nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £6|4|0 1st instant; £6|4|3 2nd instant.
Silver London Ready £17 7|8 1st instant; £17 3|4 2nd instant.
Silver London Forward £18 1st instant; 17 7|8 2nd instant.
Silver New York Ready 35 3|4 1st instant; £36 2nd instant.
London Discounts 3 mos. 7|16 per cent. 1st instant; 7|16 per cent 2nd instant.
London Discounts 6 mos. 3|4 per cent. 1st instant; 3|4 per cent. 2nd instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1|2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 mos. 1 per cent.
6 mos. 2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

BOMBAY SUGAR.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Java	14	12	0
S. S. "Nawab"	4	15	0
July Shipment	4	14	9
A./S. Shipment	5	0	6
O./D. Shipment	5	2	0

Tone:—Quiet.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

	Bales.
Khandesh	98
Central India	336
Berar	174
Central Provinces	47
Dhollera	1.197
Broach	5
Compta-Dharwar	364
Western-Northerns	512
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	152
Americans	126
Total Cotton	3.011
	Cwts.
Wheat	12.443
Linseed	25.043
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	111
Gingellyseed	68
Groundnuts	7.064
Castorseed	4.413
Rice	17.270
Myrabollams	264
Cottonseed	1.614
Gram	1.488
Joowar	48
Barley	407
Bajree	1.104
	Tons.
Coal	868

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 2.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Parcels:—Sellers 26/9 Aug.
Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels—Sellers 26/6 Aug.
Wheat South Australian Parcels—Sellers 29 Aug.

COFFEE--NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Aug. 3.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)
Spot 8-1/4

COTTON & RUBBER

Bombay, Aug. 3.

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable dated 2nd inst. :6 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

COTTON:—While immediate tendency uncertain do not expect much decline, and would buy on any weakness reselling, however, when moderate profits shown. This policy to be persued until crop or politics assume differtn shape.

RUBBER:—Technical position of market improved by recent liquidation. Dutch rubber committee now in Paris discussion a position. Indo-China favourable developments expected. Lean to commencement purchases distants."

January/March 4-3/32 5/32
April/June 4-3/16 1/4

LONDON METAL

London, August 2.

Copper Braziers £51
Yellow Metal £40-3/4
Spelter hard Indian Brands £17
Corrugated sheets 24 £16-1/4
Tin English Ingots £214-3/4

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Aug. 2.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta—
Sellers per cwt 7/10-1/2 Aug-Sept.
C & F Bombay—
Sellers per cwt. 7/10-1/2 Aug-Sept.
C F Karachi
Sellers per cwt 7/10-1/2 Aug-Sept.

SEEDS.

London, Aug. 2.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) C I F Ton:—
No offers.
Castorseed Bombay (Hull) C I F Ton—
Sellers £11:0:0 Aug/Sept.
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent Ton:—
Sellers £10-17-6 Aug/Sept.
Linseed Calcutta (London) ton—
Sellers £12:5:0 Aug/Sept.
Linseed La Plata C I F Hull, ton—
Nominal £11:10:0 Aug-Sept.
Linseed Bombay (London) ton—
Sellers £12:10:0 Aug/Sept.

LINSEED OILS.

London, Aug. 2.

Linseed Oil naked London per Cwt—
Sellers 21 Aug.
Linseed Oil naked London per Cwt—
Sellers 22/1-1/2 Jan/Apl.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Aug. 2.

SAKELS
Nov. 15.47 plus 13
Jan. 15.83 plus 13
Mar 16.24 plus 16

ASH
Aug 13.20 plus 32
Oct 12.93 plus 20
Dec 13.03 plus 19

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, August 2.

Bank Bills, 3 months market rate 0-7/16 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months market rate 0-11/16 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.
Fine trade Bills, 3 months market rate 2 per cent.
Fine trade Bills, 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest day to day Loan 0-1/4 per cent.
Interest 7 day's Market Loan 0-1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGE

London, August 2.

T. T. London on:—

Berlin	13.92-1/2
Amsterdam	(8.21-3/4)
Brussels	23.77
Madrid	39.78
Milan	63.06
Berne	17.15
Paris	84.71
Prague.	112.00
T. T. London on New York	4.46-1/8

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

Ex. Godown.
Bombay, Aug. 3.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready. Rs. 270 per ton.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil per case of 84 lbs. Rs. 20.
Cocoanut Cake Ready. Rs. 70 per ton.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Aug. 2

Spot silver 35 1|2 plus 1/8c.
September 36.25 plus 30
Tone Steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, August 2

Silver—Market closed steady

Spot	17-3/4
Forward	17-7/8

London, August 2

Gold Bars fine per oz £6-4/3

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 28/2: Highest Rs. 28/3/6; Lowest Rs. 27/12: Closing Rs. 27/14/6.

Castorseed Delivery May. Opening Rs. 29/4: Highest Rs. 29/5: Lowest Rs. 28/11/6: Closing Rs. 28/14/6.

Linseed Delivery December. Opening Rs. 6/15: Closing Rs. 6/14/3.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August. Opening Rs. 29/4: Lowest Rs. 28/11: Closing Rs. 28/14.

Groundnut Seeds Delibery February Opening Rs. 30/2: Highest Rs. 30/7: Lowest Rs. 29/14: Closing Rs. 30/1.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, Aug. 3.

July	68 7/8d.
Oct.	70 7/8d.
Dec.	72 1/2d.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

New York, Aug. 2.

Sept.	1.37—01
Dec.	1.44—01
March	1.50—01
May	1.55—01

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 2.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed Lb. Spot—
Sellers 3-31/32.

SCIENTIFIC GOLD BANGLES
(Substitute for real gold)
FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN
Rs. 4 a pair. Catalogue free.
The Scientific Gold Bangles Co., Ltd.
43 Byragimatam St. Madras.

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378, Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar.

POONA SHOPS:
East Street (Opposite Muratore's) Lakshmi Road, City.

BUYING INSPIRED BY INFLATION RUMOURS

Hedge Selling Followed By Reaction Theory Buying

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT GENERALLY FAVOURABLE

Bureau Expected To Be Stand Off At 10-3/4 Millions

Cotton prices declined 44 points during the early part of Wednesday Session on heavy Southern selling and favourable weekly weather report. Later on prices advanced on buying on a reaction theory inspired by rumours of early direct inflation measures.

Fairchild estimate condition 65.2 per cent indicating a crop of 11,207,000 bales which includes acreage reduction of 8,075,000 acres, The general expectation of the Bureau report due on August 8 is 10-3/4 million bales.

There is nothing bullish in the general cotton situation at present except some inflationary measures by the U. S. A. Government and technical strength. The crop is making a favourable progress and spinners are well supplied with cotton and can afford to look on awaiting effects of the Processing Tax. Southern Hedge selling is likely to increase but Washington dispatches indicate inflationary measures soon, either reduction of gold contents in Dollar or large purchases of Government Securities.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

The New York Cotton futures market was nervous and irregular on Wednesday awaiting the next Government Bureau Report. Prices declined on Southern selling but later advanced on buying on reaction theory. There were various rumours about early inflationary measures and the market displayed good undertone. Grain markets were also firm which helped the sentiment.

The market opened at a decline of 3 points but scattered buying soon appeared which advanced prices 15 points, the highest level of the day. At the advance there was increased Southern hedge selling which in the absence of any buying resulted in a decline of 44 points from the highest level. In the afternoon as soon as selling was over, prices readily recovered on inspired buying due to expectations of early inflationary measures. The market closed very steady at a net rise of 6 to 10 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 points at 10.45c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market also displayed good undertone and closed at a rise of 4 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 4 points at 10.40c.

BUYERS SCARCE.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points but prices ruled easy under scattered selling. Buyers were scarce and the market showed poor tone. Later on there was some trade calling and straddle buying but prices again reacted owing to lack of buying and closed at a decline of 4 to 5 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 14 points at 6.31d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 5 points. Egyptian Cotton futures market was easy and prices declined 8 to 3 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market ruled fairly steady and closed at a rise of 13 to 20 points.

14 CENTS IN AUTUMN.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state:

Despite pre-Bureau inactivity and some Southern hedge selling the market acted well. Hecter's season-end figures including linters show consumption 15,307,000 bales and carry-over 11,783,000 bales against 13,331,000 bales and 13,449,000 bales respectively last year.

These figures indicate the world's capacity for a larger consumption despite the many trade barriers such as violent fluctuations in exchange and high tariffs. The American Government has announced that the Bureau report on the 8th inst. will include an allowance for probable removal of acreage under contract.

Private estimates vary considerably and show the Government leased areas from 7-1/2 to 12 million acres with the yield varying from 9-1/2 to 11 million bales.

The success of the Blanket Code and over-subscription to the Government's new issue of Bonds is believed to augur well for the restoration of trade prosperity during the Autumn, though the administration do not at the moment desire sensational advances in farm produce prices until there is a readjustment between the raw produce and manufactured goods.

The Finance Reconstruction Corporation state that Government will issue 1,000 million dollars currency against preferred stocks of closed banks for working capital and this is expected to release frozen assets. Together with this the refinancing of mortages by 2,000 million dollars currency is also expected to increase liquid funds and maintain domestic prices.

Reliable Wall Street opinions indicate that no sooner than President Roosevelt is able to see the proper working of the National Recovery Act, he will arrive at some decision over International problems in September, when the War-debt question will be re-opened for discussion. Experienced statisticians state apart from outside factors commodities price trend is upward for the next two years and 14 cents for cotton during the Autumn is quite likely.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October highest 10.62 plus .12 up at 10-32 a.m. lowest 10.18 .32 down at 12-46 p.m.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:

New York—Short covering (on) renewed talk inflation; trading narrow; are not inclined to change our opinion.

New York—General opinion seems to be direct inflation measure will probably be adopted shortly by our Government; very bullish influence, causing advance.

New York:—Market advanced rumour inflation action imminent.

New York—Cotton and other commodities showed better tone on renewed talk of inflation.

New York Late Washington dispatches inflationary measures now expected soon, either reduction Gold contents Dollar or large purchases Government Securities.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—Market advanced in consequence of strength of U. S. grain markets and better demand from the trade. Expect a rather bullish Bureau. Think well of the market and would keep long.

Liverpool:—Weekly weather generally favourable. Speculation awaits fresh incentives.

New York:—Narrow market easily affected either way. Trade reports less encouraging in consequence of manufacturing tax. Agricultural Department Report is expected to be a stand-off at 10 3/4 millions.

New York—Southern selling readily absorbed by increased demand on revived talk of inflation. Strength other commodities helping sentiment.

New York—Think spinners are well supplied with cotton and can afford to look on. Trade demand gradually lessening. South-West hedging increasing. U. S. Government weekly weather report fairly favourable. Late firmness attributed to weakness of Dollars.

New York—Technical position much strengthened and market advanced towards the close. People expect direct inflation measures will probably be adopted shortly by our Government.

New York—Buying inspired by rumours Government will use inflation powers shortly. Outlook very confused but expect higher prices in the long run.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

N. Y. December highest 10.84 (at 10-32 a.m.); lowest 10-39 (at 12-47 p.m.)

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

11-15 a.m. Liverpool scattered selling; small market.

5/30 p.m.—Weekly Government Weather Report stand-off. good progress except few Western dry area, and where rain excessive South Central. Fairchild estimate 65.2; crop 11207000 includes acreage reduction 8075000. New York declined early on increased hedge selling; improved later in sympathy with strong grains.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 3.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS TAXABLE

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	85-11
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	85-11-6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett	98-3-0
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash	98-4-0
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett	113-2
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash	113-4

TAXFREES.

p c 1955 Mysore	111-8
5 1/2 p c 1938 Mysore	108-12
6 1/2 p c 1035 B.D.L.	107-12

TAXABLES.

3 1/2 p c 1947/50 Cash	94-13
4 p c 1934/37 Cash	101-13
4 p.c 1943 Cash	101-12
4 1/2 p.c. 1934 Cash	102-8
4 1/2 p c 1955/60 Cash	105-4
5 p c 1939/44 Cash	106-9
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	106-12
5 p.c. 1935 Cash	104-8
5 1/2 p.c 1938/40 Cash	107-14
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 T.B. Cash	107-8

CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLES.

4 per cent. B P T 1974	93
4 p c M Deb. 1974	92-0
5 p.c. M. Deb 1959	105-0
6 p c M Deb. 1954	115-0
6 p c K P T 1956	115-0
6 1/2 p.c. B.I.T. 1937	107-8

3 1/2 E. L. Notes opened at 85/9/- firmed by to 85/13 but quotes 85/11/-.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York. Aug. 2.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amer Power & Lght Com	13
Amer Power & Light Pfd dol	6
Amer Power & Lght 5 per cent P A	26 1/2
Amer Forn Power Com	12¼
Amer Forn Power Gold	48
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	24
Electric Bond Common	25 1/2
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	48
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	
Consolidated Gas	54
Columbia Gas	20 1/2
United Power & Light A	6 1/8
North American	27
United Corpn	10
American Super Power	5 1/4
American Tel & Tel	125
Western Union Telg	63 1/4
Radio Corp	8 1/4
Cheasapeake & Ohio	43
New York Central	43 1/2
Union Pacific R R	115
Pennsylvania R R	35 1/4
Baltimore & Ohio R R	29 1/2
Guaranty Trust	322
International Carriers	8 1/4
Bush Terminal	4 1/2
Alaska Juneau	26
Noranda Mines	32 1/2
United States Steel	53 1/4
Bethelehem Steel	39
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	26½
American Smelting	34¼
Int Nickel Common	18½
International Harvestor	35
Anaconda Copper Mning	17 3/4
Kennecott Copper	21
Cerro de Pasco Copper	33
Glidden	15
General Motors	29 3/4
Packard Motor	5 1/4
General Electric	24
Goodyear Tyre	38
United Aircraft	33
Curtiss Wright	3
National Dairy	21¼
Standard Oil of N J	35
Mid Con Petroleum	12½
Philips Petroleum	13¼
St. Regis Paper	5 1/2
American Radiator	15¼
National City Bank	33¼
Chrysler	33½
Sun Life of Canada	485
American Ice Co	
Mac Intyre	34
Kelvinators	10¼

Market dull but acting well

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 2.

October, 1933	10.56+06
December, 1933	10.78+07
January, 1934	10.87 07
March, 1934	11.02+10
May, 1934	11.19+10
July, 1934	11.35+11
Middling Spot	10.45+05

NEW OREANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 2.

October	10.49+04
December	10.71+04
Middling Spot,	10.40+04

New York, Aug. 2.

New York, 10-55 a.m.—

October	10.46
December	10.68

New York Noon Call,—

October	10.33
December	10.55

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 2.

Day's receipts at all U. S. ports 8,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain 5,000 bales.

Day's exports to the Continent 6,000 bales.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 2.

SAKELLARIDIS.—	
July, 1933	——
October, 1933	7.94
November, 1933	8.00
January, 1934	8.08
March, 1934	8.15
May, 1934	8.23
June, 1934	8.30
F. G. F. Spot	8.36

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 2.

Broach,—	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.33
Fine, (Good Staple)	5.45
Superfine, (Good Staple)	5.57
C. P. Oomra.—	
Good, (No. 1 Staple)	5.33
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.48
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	5.63
Bengal,—	
Good,	4.22
Fine,	4.32
Superfine,	4.42
Scinde.—	
Good,	4.32
Fine,	4.42
Superfine	4.52

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

London, August 2.

T. T. on London:—	
Previous close	1.3 1/6
To-day's opening	1.3
To-day's close	1.3 1/16

Unchanged.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 3.

The local silver market opened steady at Rs. 56/4 for Shravan delivery but under scattered selling prices declined to Rs. 56/2/6. There was marked absence of any demand the undertone of the market was weak. Gold market ruled steady with some short covering.

Ready silver	56-1-0
Shravan	56/2/6
Tejimandi	0-5-0
Bhadarva	56-7-0
Tejimandi	1-10-0
Ready Gold	30-13-0
Shravan	30-13-0
Tejimandi	0-1-9
Bhadarva	30-13-9
Tejimandi	0-8-3

BUSINESS HOLIDAY

All city markets will remain closed on Saturday the 5th August owing to Hindu Holiday "Coconut Day."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 2.

August, 1933		6.01—65
September, 1933		6.02—05
October, 1933	6.09	6.03—05
November, 1933		6.04—05
December, 1933		6.06—05
January, 1934	6.14	6.08—05
February, 1934		6.10—04
March, 1934	6.20	6.12—04
April, 1934		6.13—05
May, 1934	6.22	6.15—05
June, 1934		6.16—05
July, 1934		6.18—04
August, 1934		6.19—04
Middling Spot		6.31+14

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, August 2.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and China.	£15-7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.),	£130
P and O Banking Corporation,	£9-3/4
National Bank of India,	£45-1/2
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£109-3/4
Conversion Loan, 3½ per cent.	£99-1/4
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	£62
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948	£70-1/2
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. 1931	£82-1/2
Indian Stock 4½ per cent. 1950-55	£106-1/4
Consols 2½ per cent.	£72-3/8
War Loan, 3½ per cent.	£98-7/8
Victory Bonds. 4 per cent.	£109-1/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay. Aug. 3.

In sympathy with a further rise of 6 points in New York futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 228 for Broach A/M. delivery but the market opened quiet at Rs. 227/8 and declined to Rs. 226/4 on long liquidation. There was marked absence of buying and it is feared that any inflationary move in U. S. A. will have no material effect on the prices of our cotton. In view of the American Bureau report there is less disposition to buy.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of one point and the local market closed at 3 p.m. as under:

Broach J/A 206/12.
Broach A/M 225/12.
Oomra D/J 196/12.
Bengal D/J 165/8.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

Bengal Superfine	171
Bengal Fine	171
Bengal F.G	168
Sindh-Punjab Fine	171
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	168
Wardha-Hingt Fine	206/8
Nagpur Savner Fine	206/8
Yeotmal Fine	202
Arvi Fine	203
Ellichpur Fine	202
Amraot-Berar Fine	198
Kamgaon	198
Mulkapur Fine	190
Khandesh Fine	126
Muthia F.G.	168
Jalna/Sallu FG	188
Burwah Sanavad F G	198
Ujjain-Shujaulpur F. G.	199
Broach "	211/12
Punjab-American	224
Punjab-American mix	209
Camodia	269/74
Miraj-Sangli	209/14
Compta Good	214
Bagalkot	199/200
Busoga	342
Kampala	351

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Aug. 3.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup.	Fine	F.G.	Good
M. G. Bengal U. P.		171	167	163	159
M. G. Panjab		167	164	161	158
M. G. Rajputana		168	165	162	159
M. G. Oomra No. 3		202	200	198	195
M. G. Oomra No. 1		209	207	205	202
M. G. Oomra No. 2		205	203	201	198
M. G. Broach No. 2		214	212	210	208
M. G. Punjab-Ame		223	221	219	217
M. G. Surat		262	260	258	256
M. G. Rajpipla		262	260	258	256
M. G. Navsari		270	268	266	264

COTTON OPTIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

Broach A./M.:—

Teji-Mandi Premium about Rs. 36-1/2/37.

Teji on Rs. 250 Premium about Rs. 10-1/2.

Teji on Rs. 275 Premium about Rs. 6.

Teji on Rs. 300 Premium about Rs. 3-1/2.

Mandi on Rs. 200 Premium about Rs. 7-1/2.

Mandi on Rs. 175 Premium about Rs. 3-1/2.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

	1932-33	1931-32
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date		
2-8-33	30000	15000
Receipts Yesterday 2-8-33	8000	8000
Exports to date		
2-8-33	28000	26000
Stock at ports		
28-7-33	3107000	3396000
Stock Interior Towns 28-7-33	1217000	1351000
Stock Liverpool		
28-7-33	832000	743000
Visible Supply		
28-7-33	6560000	6626000
Quantity in Sight		
28-7-33	14029000	14784000
Quantity out of Sight 28-7-33	14264000	13347000

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	98	219,476
Central India	336	205,665
Barsi and Nagar	——	132,817
Hyderabad-Gaorani	——	55,611
Berar	174	468,845
Central Provinces	47	136,164
Total Oomras	655	1,218,578
Dholera	1,197	292,884
N.-W. Provinces	——	8,055
Rajputana	——	84,075
Sind-Punjab	——	106,320
Broach	5	327,729
Coompta & Dharwar	364	87,908
Westerns-Northerns	512	70,985
Cocoanada	——	13
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	152	57,021
Persian	——	7,252
American	126	72,214
Egyptian & African	——	147,286
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	——	88
Total	3,011	2,480,408

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

1st Sept. to 27th July.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	1,940	387,869
Japan & China	100	1,160,543
Coast Ports	——	26,283
Up-country by Rail	——	127,553
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	——	13,443
Total	2,040	1,715,699

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago. Aug. 2.

July	1-00 1/4
Sept.	1-03 5/8
Dec.	1-08

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Tata Steel Shares Look Up

MILL SHARES WEAK

Bombay, Aug. 3.

The Share Bazar opened today very steady with prices higher as compared with last closing but later developed irregularity. Mill shares had to face increased selling pressure which in the absence of any support resulted into a decline in prices. There was scattered short covering towards the close but the undertone was weak. Expectations of favourable dividend influenced good demand for Tata Steel shares. Ordinary shares reached a new top while Defds. were somewhat quiet on profit-taking. These shares are favourite and with active support look like going up. Hydro-Electric shares were also firm with a good enquiry while Cement shares maintained steady tone. Government Securities ruled firm to-day with active buying, but every advance is meeting with long liquidation. It is feared that securities are now passing into weaker hands which on any adverse factor will result in rapid decline. The chances are in favour of further improvement in the near future but it is risky to be over-enthusiastic at the present level.

Dyeings opened at Rs. 792/8 and closed at Rs. 781/14, Fazuls started at Rs. 340 and finished at Rs. 322/8. Pearls and New Greats in the absence of the usual speculative supports weakened to Rs. 156/4 and Rs. 220 respectively. Nagpores were steady at Rs. 326/4 and so were Swadeshis at Rs. 255. Kohinoors came to business at Rs. 161/4 and simplex were quotable at Rs. 83/2. Andhras spurted to Rs. 1,472/8 and Powers moved up to Rs. 1,042/8. Bombay Trams found buyers at Rs. 139/1. Bundies appreciated to Rs. 26/10. Indians rose to Rs. 295/10 and Shahabads closed at Rs. 281/14. Bombay Burmas were steady at Rs. 389/6. Telephones were quoted at Rs. 86/4. Tata Construction improved to Rs. 64/12. Tata Steel ordys. advanced to Rs. 57/12 and closed at Rs. 57/6. Deferreds touched Rs. 225 to close at Rs. 221/4. Tata 2nd preference finished at 94/4.

ACTIVE SHARES

Bombay, Aug. 3.

Bom. Dyeing 743. 83. 88. 86.
Century 236. 32, 33.
Central India 326. 28. 27.
Colaba 94. 92.
Crescent 53.
Fazalbhoy 338, 40, 22, 28, 27.
Kohinoor 163. 65. 63.
New Great 165. 60.
Pearl 228. 20. 26.
Simplex 82.
Swadeshi 257. 55. 56.
Bundi 268. 46.
I. Cement 297. 95. 93. 95.
T. Steel Dfd. 225. 22 20 18. 22.
T. Steel Ord. 57-12. 84. 57. 56-14 57-284.
B. Steam 281.
B. Burma 388. 87. 90.
Tata Hydro 159.
Andhra 1462. 67. 60. 70.
Tram. Ord. 137. 38.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

Ahmedabad Advance	338/12
Bombay Ryeing	781-14
Century	231-4
Central India	326-4
Colaba Land	93/12
Crescent	60
Dawn	448-12
Ebrahim Pabaney	110-0
Fialny	105
Fazulbhoy	321-14
Gokak	123/2
Hindustan	1905
Indian Mfg.	1.725-0
Indian Bleaching	190
Indore Malwa	365-0
Kastoorchand	6
Khatau	78/12
Kohinoor	161-4
Lakshmi	862-8
Morarjee	490
Model Nagpore	60
Mysore	102-3
New Great	156-4
Oosmanshai Mills	121
Pearl	220-0
Phoenix	336/4
Sholapur	3300
Sassoon Silk	48-12
Swan	70-10
Simplex	83-2
Swadeshi	255-0
Tata Mills	30-4
Vishnu Mills	1,605-0
BANK SECTION	
Bank of India	103/4
Baroda Bank	89-0
Bombay Provincial	51
Central Bank	23-10
Imperial F P	1.202-8
Imperial P P	297
Union Bank	4.6 1/2
HYDRO ELECTRIC SECTION	
Ahmedabad Electric	152/8
Andhra Valley Ordy.	1.472-8
Bombay Tram Ordy	139-1
Broach Electric	12
Karachi Electric	185|0
Surat Electric	167|8
Suburban Electric	132/8
Tata Hydro Ordy.	160-10
Tata Power Ordy.	1,042-8
CEMENT SECTION.	
Bundi Cement	26-10
Gwalior Cement	76/4
Indian Cement	295-10
Katni Ordy.	291-4
Katni Cement Def.	1060
Okha Cement	115-10
Punjab Cement Ordy.	15/4
Shahabad Cement	281-14
Shivrajpore	19
United Cements	65-0
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Andhra Valley Pref.	1215
Bombay Steam Pref.	270-0
Bombay Tram Pref.	75-12
Central India Pref.	498|12
Katni 1st Pref.	115
Tata 2nd Pref.	94-8
Punjab Cement Pref.	14|1
Tata Hydro Pref.	122|8
Tata I & S 1st Pref.	150|10
Tata 2nd Pref.	94-8
Tata Power Pref.	1,290-0
Vishnu Pref.	632|8
DEBENTURES.	
6 p.c. Andhra Valley Deb.	108-4
6 1|2 p c Bombay Tel. Dep.	56|4
7 p c Sholapur Deb.	96|10
6 p.c. Tata Hydro Deb.	108-10
RAILWAY SECTION.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	802|8
Amritar Psatti Old	112
Central Provinces	80
Dhond Baramati	80|8
Guzerat	56|4
Hoshiarpur Doab	80
Larkhana	81|8
Larkhana	81|8
Mandra Bhon	80
Mymensingh Rebate	82|8
Mymensingh Gtd.	80
Pachora Jamner	61
Sara Sirajgunj	81
Sialkot Narowal	92
Sind Light	50|10
Tapty Valley	705
Upper Sind Light	87
MISCELLANEOUS SECTION	
Alcock Ashdown	197-8
Br. Burma Petrol	23
Bombay Burma Old	389-6
Bomway Burma New	135
Bombay Steamer	284-6
Bombay Telephone	86-4
Belapur Sugar	188/12
Indian Radio Ordy.	476|4
Indian Rado Def.	478/2
Indian Mercantile	42|4
McKenzies	59
New India Assurance	25-0
Jupiter Insurance	11|4
Oriental Insuance	3.000
Vulvan Insurance	8
Port Canning	662-8
Scindia Steam	11-15
Tata Construction	64-12
Tata I and S Ordy.	57-6
Tata Def.	221-4
Tata Oil	21-4

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York-Liverpool:—October 144, January 123; March 122.

Bombay-Liverpool:—Broach A/ May (228)—Liverpool May 6.12 Rs. 34-1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay-New York:—Broach A/ May (223)—New York May 11.32 Rs. 46-3/4 at 4.53-1/4 Cross Rate.

AMERICAN COTTON

HESTER'S CONSUMPTION FIGURES.

	Bales 1931-32.	Bales 1932-33.
Commercial Crop	14,898,271	15,033,125
World's Consumption	13,331,000	15,307,000
Carryover at July 31st	13,449,000	11,783,000

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort. Bombay.
J11

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1933

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

U. S. LAUNCHES "BUY NOW" CAMPAIGN

7,400 Banks Join Movement For Recovery

BOOT-LEGGERS SUPPORT ROOSEVELT BOOST PLAN

(Special Cable).

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.

A national "Buy Now" campaign in an effort to increase consumption which is vital to the success of the Roosevelt campaign, is being planned by General Johnson.

It will be carried out side by side the "Higher Wage and Shorter Hours" movement which is the keystone of the President's mass unemployment scheme.

General Johnson believes the real test of the "Blanket Code" policy will come next three weeks. The announcement of Mr. Jesse H. Jones, President, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, that the Corporation will help the aanks to expand credit to the industry is regarded with greatest significance. Some quarters believe it to be the beginning of Government subsidies to the industry to enable it to sustain higher pay-rolls which is the avowed object of the "Blanket Code," until the increase in sales at higher prices will carry the cost.

A method of settling disputes, which will be applied to every code, has been created first time by the appointment, in cotton textile industry, of planning a supervisory committee headed by General Johnson himself.

An encouraging sign is provided by the fact that only 333 business failures for the week ended 27-7—lowest figure for the year—compared with 609 for the corresponding week of 1932 have been recorded.

BOOT-LEEGERS' PATRIOTISM.

The New York city bootleggers are "patriotically" supporting President Roosevelt's efforts to raise prices, according to the New York "Evening Post," and have considerably raised prices of their liquor.

It is announced 1,400 banks affiliated to the American Bankers Association have joined the recovery movement, making about 7,400 banks altogether.

KIDNAPPING RACKETEERING

Prof. Moley Asked To Make Special Study

(Special Cable).

HYDE PARK (New York), August 2.

Mr. Roosevelt has requested Prof. Moley, head of the "Brain Trust" to make special study of kidnapping racketeering.

It is understood Prof. Moley will retain the post of Assistant Secretary of State and returns to his normal duties during the winter.

TIME LIMIT FOR CONSULTATIONS

Aga Khan Against Setting Up Of Time-Limit

LONDON, Aug. 2.

H. H. the Aga Khan on behalf of delegates from India informed the Chairman of the Selec; Committee that a great ma0jority of delegates would oppose the setting up of time-limit for consul.-ations.—Reuter.

ACCIDENT ON LINER

Passenger Shot Dead Accidentally

LONDON, Aug. 2.

A fatal accident aboard the "Crack" a Trans-Altaltic liner was revealed when the Nord deutscher Lloyd "Bremen" from New York called at Southampton, enroute to the home port, Bremen.

Mr. C. E. Manager, an American University student was showing his friend and cabin companion, K. W. Heye a revolver given him by his step-father. It went off mortally hitting Heye

The Staff Captain Bremen was convinced it was a pure accident Mr. Heye had inherited fortune from foster-father last year when the latter was killed in motor accident.—Reuter.

MERCEDES GLEITZE TRIES AGAIN

Hopes To Swim Channel In 20 Hours

RUGBY, August 2.

An attempt to swim the Channel from Dover to the French coast was begun this morning by an English woman, Mercedes Gleitze, who in 1927 swam from the French coast to Dover. She hopes to complete to-day's swim in 20 hours. After six hours she was swimming strongly, about 8 miles east of Dover.—B. O. W.

GENERAL TONE IMPROVES

Markets Quiet On Stock Exchange

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.

On the stock exchange encouraged by better advices from abroad the general tone improved, but apart from a rather more Continental support, markets were generally quiet. Wheat again showed the outstanding strength, sellers being very reserved and for Manitoba shipments 2/6 per quarter advance was asked.

Maize was sympathetically dearer. Elsewhere there was nothing special.

BURMA APPOINTMENTS

RANGOON, July 30.
(By Mail).

His Excellency the Governor nominates Mr. Robert Howison being a non-official, to be a member of the Burma Legislative Council.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to nominate Mr. Robert Hardie, Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, to be an additional Member of the Burma Legislative Council as a person having special knowledge or experience of the subject matter of the Rangoon Police (Amendment) Bill proposed to be introduced in the Council.

Leave on full allowances for one day, viz. the first September 1933, is granted to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. H. L. Leach, Barrister-at-Law, Judge, High Court of Judicature at Rangoon.

Mr. Justice Leach is permitted to affix to his leave the long vacation of the High Court from 2nd September 1933 to 11 November 1933, and Sunday, the 12th November 1933, subject to the conditions laid down in rules 17 and 22A, respectively, of the aforesaid rules.—A. P.

Lady Willingdon arrived at the Mole Station from London by the Mail Boat on Thursday morning and was met at the station by Lord Willingdon.

LADY WILLINGDON IN BOMBAY

Viceroy Meets Her At Ballard Pier

Lady Willingdin arrived at 9 o'clock this morning from England by the s.s. "Strathad" at the Ballard Pier. She was met by H. E. the Viceroy, members of his Excellency's personal staff, the Collector of Bombay, the General Officer Commanding Bombay District and the Commissioner of Police.

After being garlanded she drove to "Jaya Mahal," Nepean Sea Road.

FACTIONAL FIGHT

Dispute Over Match Leads To Arrests

NAGPUR, Aug. 3.

Following a dispute between two Muslim factions a minor riot occurred yesterday in the premises of the railway station resulting in injuries to two persons.

The railway police have arrested six persons and are making investigations. The dispute is reported to have arisen over a wrestling match.—A.P.

FIND OF MYSTERIOUS WEAPONS

Relics Of Pre-British Days

NEW DELHI, Aug. 3.

When an ancient heap of rubbish in the municipal workshops was being removed about one hundred and fifty guns, forty swords, fifty spears, a large number of kirpans, arrows, coats of mail and other equipment w. found.

They are believed to be weapons in use before the advent of the British and nobody can explain how they came to be heaped up in the workshop.—A.P.

HEAT WAVE TRAGEDY IN U. S.

100 Dead Including 40 In New York

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.

A Hundred were dead owing to heatwave in the Atlantic States last four days, of which over 40 were in New York City.

Srimati Ram Pyari Yadhav has been elected Vice-President of the Mainpuri District Board.

ASHUTOSH TRAINING COLLEGE

Government Refuse Affiliation

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1.

According to the "Calcutta Review," the official organ of the Calcutta University, the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) have refused to grant affiliation to the proposed Ashutosh training college for teachers, Calcutta, to the D. T. standard which the University asked for with effect from the commencement of the session of 1933-34. Sir B. B. Ghosh is the president of the proposed college. It is understood that the promoters of the college have already complied with the demands laid down by the University regarding the deposition of Rs. 10,000 before it could be recognised by the University and sanction could be given by the Government to affiliate the college to the B. T. standard.

NO LOWERING OF STANDARD.

In intimating the University with this decision of the Bengal Government, the Education Secretary, it is stated, has admitted that the Government fully realise the desirability of increasing the facilities for the supply of more trained teachers.

As regards this particular college, Government think that such additional facilities as may be offered must ensure that there should be no lowering the standard of the D. T. degree. Government are not convinced that the proposed college satisfies this criterion. They however have offered a suggestion to the University, that in view of the demand of more trained teachers in the province representatives of the University should meet at a conference and discuss with the Government more satisfactory means of increasing the supply of teachers and if the immediate establishment of the college is considered necessary the basis upon which it should be established.

The University authorities, it is reported, have requested the Government to acquaint them with the information before the conference meets as to the lines on which the Government are prepared to render help and what additional grants Government may be in a position to make in this connection.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD SENSATION

Students Fined For Observing Hartal

DISMISSAL THREAT

Fiat Of Principal Of R.C.T. School

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 3.

26 students out of 30 of the hostel of the R. C. Technical School who were observing hartal next day after Mahatmaji's arrest were served with notice by the Principal, asking them to pay a ne of Rs. 5 otherwise they would be dismissed from the hostel. None of them were yesterday allowed the use of the dinner room. This has created a sensation and excitement amongst the students. The Principal has also ordered to forfeit scholarships and freeships of those who were residing in the city and had remained absent.

Some more notices are also put on boards.

Students of the Gujarat College also observed hartal next day Mahatmaji's arrest but no steps have been taken this time.

ASHRAM LIBRARY.

Question of the offer of Rs. 50,000 for the Ashram Library will be discussed, to-day, by the municipality.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED

BOMBAY, Aug. 3.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at three and a half per cent.—A P.

YOUTH WITH LIVE BOMBS

PATNA, Aug. 3.

A young man was found loitering last night under suspicious circumstances near the Patna City station. He was arrested by the C.I.D. police.

Two live bombs are reported to have been discovered on his person.

His house was searched later in Diwanmohalla, where some materials for preparing bombs are reported to have been discovered.

The enquiry is proceeding.—A.P.

U. S. TO CONSTRUCT 21 NEW WARSHIPS

Reply To Japan's Plan Of Naval Building

HYDE PARK (New York), Aug. 3.

Naval dockyards and private shipyards will shortly hum with industry as a consequence of President Roosevelt approving, tonight, the plans to make an early start in the construction of 21 new warships in a 238-million dollars building programme.

The huge new programme follows hot foot on Japan's notice to start naval building.—Reuter.

NAZI INCURSION INTO SAAR

France Protests Against German Planes Dropping Leaflets In Austria

PARIS, Aug. 3.

The Government has taken an important initiative in connection with the Austro-German tension, and communicated to several Governments on the possibility of the avoidance of repetition of recent incidents, if necessary, by a concerted action.

The step is the outcome of French anxiety regarding the situation arising out of German aeroplanes dropping leaflets in Austria, and also the anti-Dolfuss broadcast emitted by German stations.

France has protested to Germany against the action of a party of Nazis invading Saar territory on 22/7 and carrying off three inhabitants.

The Chairman of the Saar Commission has also protested to the League of Nations.—Reuter's Special.

MUNICIPAL DISPENSARIES

No Fees To Be Charged To Patients

The Medical Relief and Public Health Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have submitted their report regarding the question of charging fees to patients treated in Municipal general dispensaries, etc.

After careful consideration of the question in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee agreed that as the Corporation have, under their Resolution No. 6744, dated the 21st November 1932, declined to accept the recommendation made to them by this Committee in their report, dated the 18th October 1932, to adopt the principle of charging fees to well-to-do patients treated in the King Edward Memorial Hospital and under their Resolution No. 11987, dated the 30th March, 1932, they have also rejected the recommendation made by this Committee in their Resolution No. 60, dated the 12th November 1931, for the approval of the Commissioner's proposal to levy in certain cases a moderate fee for diets supplied to patients in the Municipal Maternity Homes, it will not be now consistent to charge fees to patients treated in the Municipal general dispensaries etc., and to restrict the admission to the Municipal dispensaries and hospitals to the poor alone as suggested in the communications under reference. The Committee therefore beg to recommend that the papers underlying the report be recorded.

FEES OF DODD & WATSON.

The Works Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have submitted their report in regard to the long-standing dispute between Messrs. Dodd and Watson for the payment of fees for the work done by them in connection with the schemes for the Storm Water Drainage and Sewerage and Sewage disposal of the city. The Municipal Commissioner recommended that without prejudice to the legal rights of the parties in the matter £10,884 be pad to Messrs. Dodd and Watson instead of £26,201 originally claimed.

The committee after careful consideration of the question in consultation with the Commissioner, recommended without prejudice to the legal rights of the parties in the matter, an amount of £10,884 be offered to the Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Dodd and Watson, in full settlement of their claims for all the work done by them on behalf of the Corporation in connection with the Storm Water Drainage and Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Schemes, on the distinct understanding that the drawings, specifications, etc., prepared by them for both the works shall be the property of the Corporation who shall have the right to make use of them at any time and in any way they like without any reference to the consulting Engineers.

Salem—Since the 29th instant, the Hon'ble Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chettiar, President of the Indian Legislative Assembly has been the recipient of public receptions at several places in Salem district.—A. P.

INDO-JAPANESE TRADE TALKS

Delegation Reaching Simla, 3rd Week Of September ?

SIMLA IN THE DARK ?

Report Of Committee On Reserve Bank

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

According to a press report, Japanese delegates to Indo-Japanese trade negotiations will reach Simla in the third week of September, so that the conference may begin as soon as the Assembly session ends. Delegation, it is said, will be led by the former head of the Japanese office of the League of Nations in Europe, and other Government member will be Mr. S. Terao, Director of Foreign Trade Section of the Commerce Department.

This information appears to be news to the Government of India which has not yet received any formal Japanese overtures for negotiations, through the proper channels. It is possible, however, that the report simply anticipates a move that may be coming from Tokyo through the Foreign Office in London.

RESERVE BANK BILL.

Another press report says that the Reserve Bank Bill will be presented at the Simla session of the Assembly, but that it will take well over a year after the Bill is passed before the Bank can begin to operate. The Reserve Bank Committee's report suggests that the Imperial Bank and the Reserve Bank should enter into an agreement, as proposed in sir Basil Blackett's Bill in 1928. There was a difference of opinion on the method of appointment of Governors and Deputy Governors; but as a compromise it is suggested that these appointments should be made by the Governor-General, after considering the recommendations of the Central Board. The Committee are agreed that India should remain on the sterling standard, but express no opinion on the ratio question.

MONETARY STANDARD PROBLEM.

The preamble to the Reserve Bank Bill will make it plain that the Indian monetary standard problem will have to be reviewed when the international monetary position is clarified.—A. P.

CHICAGO MILKDEALERS UP IN ARMS

Challenge Authority Of Administration

CHICAGO, Aug 1.

The first challenge to the legal authority of the administration's "new deal" was issued by the independent milkdealers of Chicago, who asked the Federal Court to restrain the Secretary of Agriculture from prosecuting them for selling milk below the minimum of ten cents a quart, provided in the milk industry code under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.—Reuter

New Delhi—Two masons and three coolies, the latter including a boy, were injured as the result of a collapse of a part of a building under construction at Connaught Place.—A. P.

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